MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

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AXIS DECLARES WAR ON U.S.

U.S. Air Force in P.I. Smashed; Guam Capital Occupied

NAVY FLIERS DOWN 45 ENEMY PLANES IN AERIAL BATTLE

Army Flying Unit Destroys 30 British Aircraft in Malay Fighting—Japanese Take Vital Point in Luzon

GOVERNOR OF GUAM CAPTURED

The greater part of the American air forces at the Philippine Islands was smashed by the Japanese Navy fliers Wednesday, it was announced by the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 3:45 p.m. Thursday.

The communique reads: "Certain units of Japanese Navy fliers raided the Manila area Wednesday in large formations and crushed practically the whole of American air forces in the Philippine Islands.

"The results are as follows:

"(1) More than 45 enemy planes were shot down in air engagements.

"(2) 36 enemy planes were destroyed and burned by machine-gunning and bombing.

"(3) One destroyer and one submarine, as well as a special service vessel moored at the Cavite Naval Arsenal were greatly damaged by Japanese fliers, the total number of direct hits numbering six.

"(4) The Cavite Naval Arsenal was set on fire.

"(5) Hangars and buildings on Nichols airfield were exploded and set on fire.

"Three Japanese planes are missing, while two dived headlong toward targets."

GUAM GOVERNOR CAPTURED

The Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 4:30 p.m. Thursday announced to the following effect regarding war results achieved by the Imperial Army units, which landed in Guam and occupied the capital of the island:

1. The number of Americans taken prisoner reached approximately 350, including George J. McMillin Governor-General, concurrently Commander of Military Forces and Commander of the Naval Station, Lieutenant-Governor and many other officers, while large number of booties were taken.

2. The main force of the Army occupied Agana, capital of Guam, and is now conducting mopping-up operations.

3. Our forces have suffered no losses. Twenty-five Japanese subjects, who had been interned in the island, have been rescued.

Army Active in Malaya

The Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 5:20 p.m. Thursday announced to the following effect regarding war results gained by the Imperial Army Flying units in the Malay district Thursday:

1. The Imperial Army Flying units after severe air fighting yesterday destroyed 30 enemy planes, while the Japanese side suffered no loss. The Japanese Flying units in the above fighting shot down six middle-sized bombers of Blenheim type and five fighting planes of Buffalo type, while the Japanese planes destroyed 19 middle-sized bombers of Blenheim type on the ground.

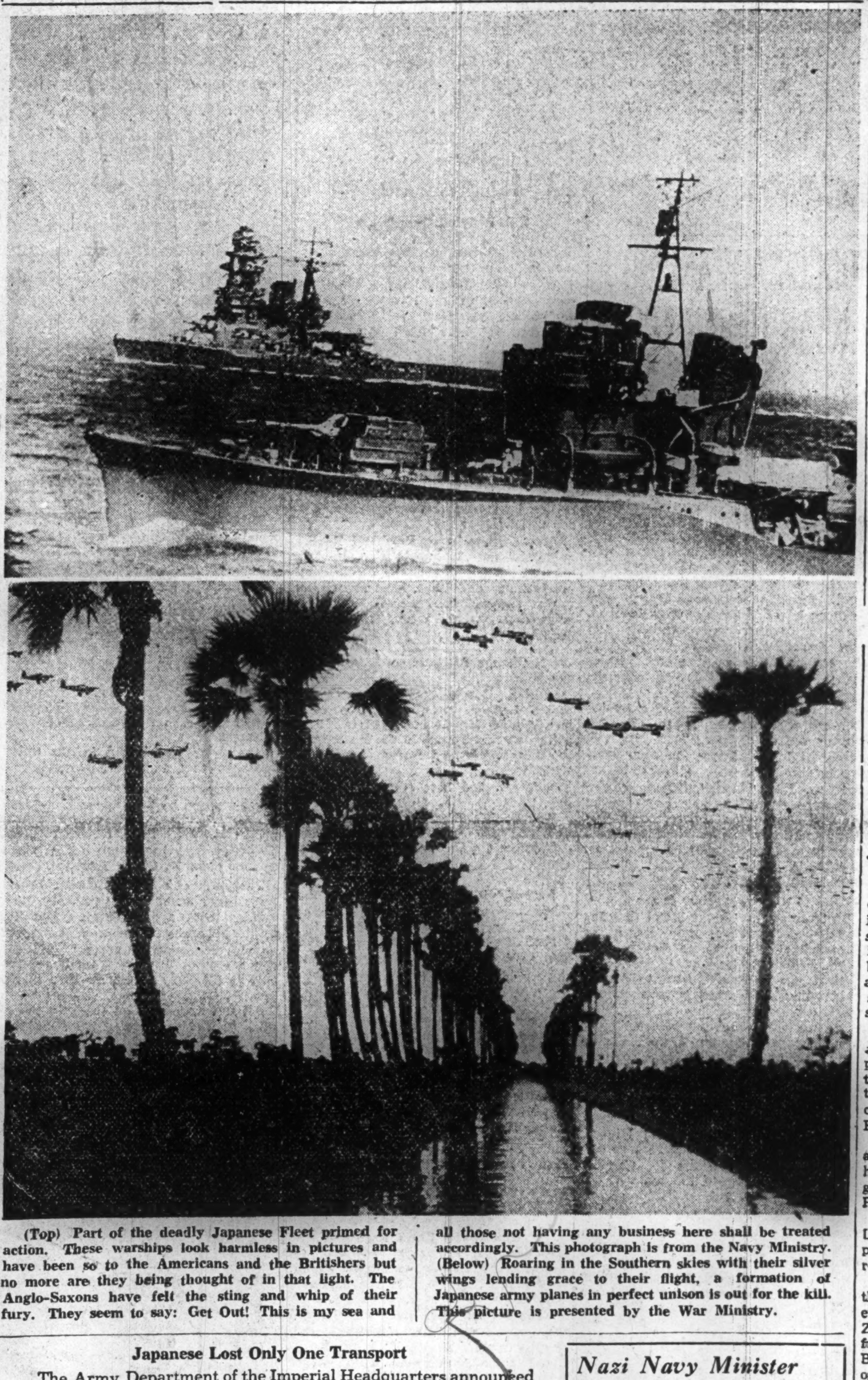
2. Since the opening of the war, the Japanese Flying units in the Malay district shot down definitely or destroyed on the ground a total of 86 enemy planes.

3. In defiance of a bad weather, the Imperial Flying units are now strenuously fighting in close cooperation with land units by obtaining their bases in the enemy territory.

Two British Gun-Boats Disabled

Two British gun-boats were disabled by direct hits released by Japanese Army fliers off Hongkong Wednesday morning, it was announced by the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. Thursday. The communique reads: "Defying inclement weather Japanese Army fliers took off and engaged two British gun-boats which were patroling off Hongkong yesterday morning and disabled them by making direct hits. No losses were suffered by the Army in this engagement."

Unleasing Their Fury in S. Asia



(Top) Part of the deadly Japanese Fleet primed for action. These warships look harmless in pictures and have been so to the Americans and the Britishers but no more are they being thought of in that light. The Anglo-Saxons have felt the sting and whip of their fury. They seem to say: Get Out! This is my sea and all those not having any business here shall be treated accordingly. This photograph is from the Navy Ministry. (Below) Roaring in the Southern skies with their silver wings lending grace to their flight, a formation of Japanese army planes in perfect unison is out for the kill. This picture is presented by the War Ministry.

Japanese Lost Only One Transport

The Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters announced at 1 p.m. Thursday: "The announcement made on December 10 to the effect that the total loss of the Army since the commencement of the war amounted to two unloaded transports was a mistake. It should have been read one unloaded transport instead of two."

Strategic Point in Luzon Secured

Domei

SAIGON, December 11.—An important enemy point in Luzon, Philippines, was secured yesterday by the Japanese units which carried out successful landing operations on the shore of Luzon at dawn, says an Arip dispatch received here from Manila yesterday.

Immediately after their successful landing, the Japanese forces commenced their spirited drive and crushed enemy troops at various places en route before occupying the enemy position, reports the dispatch, adding that the defeated enemy were retreating in the direction of Manila.

Attack Upon Philippines Severe

Domei

SAIGON, December 11.—According to an Arip dispatch from Manila, powerful Japanese forces yesterday effected landing on the coast of Luzon and the Japanese offensive was extremely severe despite the bombing by American planes. Upon landing, all traffic and communication facilities in leading cities in the Philippines were reportedly cut off.

According to an Arip report obtained here from Singapore yesterday, the Japanese aerial raids on Malaya were continued for 24 consecutive hours, as a result great damage was done to the Butterfield airdrome facing Penang Island. The same dispatch also disclosed that air reinforcements from the Dutch East Indies were being forwarded to Singapore in succession.

Singapore Announces War Situation

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 11.—Although fierce fighting was staged in a vast area on December 9, tranquility now prevails in the Kelantan district, the Singapore authorities announced yesterday, in reviewing the war situation, according to a Havas dispatch reaching here from Singapore.

Nazi Navy Minister Felicitates Japan On War Successes

Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada received on Thursday a telegram from German Grand Admiral Erich Raeder. The German Navy Minister expressed his congratulations on the successes of the Japanese Navy in the war with America and Britain. The German officer in the message expressed his conviction that the German Navy would stand side by side with the Japanese Navy until a final victory is won over the enemy.

YOUTH CORPS ORGANIZED

15 Million Members Mobilized for Emergency Measures

The Dai Nippon Youth Corps has just organized its relief corps throughout the country by mobilizing 15,000,000 members. Details of its business to be undertaken by the corps include air defense drills, fire prevention measures, first-aid treatment and many other public services to be rendered in case of an emergency. All the chairmen of the provincial branches were accordingly notified on Thursday to this effect.

F.D.R.-Churchill Meet

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—A conference between President Roosevelt of the United States and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain is rumored here today, but it is not confirmed. If it is to be actually held, they are expected to discuss measures to be adopted by the two countries against the great losses suffered at the beginning of the Pacific war.

GERMANY AND ITALY DECIDE TO WAGE WAR AGAINST U.S. AND BRITAIN, BACKING JAPAN

Agreement Signed at Berlin Between Ambassadors Oshima and Alfieri and Reich Foreign Minister Ribbentrop

3 POWERS WON'T SIGN SEPARATE PEACE

The much awaited decision of Germany and Italy in respect to Japan's declaration of war on the United States and the British Empire became known as announced by the Board of Information at 11 p.m. Thursday. Germany and Italy have decided with Japan to wage war against the United States and Britain and an agreement to that effect was signed Thursday at Berlin by Ambassador Hiroshi Oshima of Japan, Foreign Minister Joachim Ribbentrop of Germany and Ambassador Dino Alfieri of Italy.

The contents of the agreement and the annotation as revealed by the Board of Information follow:

Germany and Italy having decided to wage war in common with Japan against the United States of America, an agreement was signed today (December 11) at Berlin between the Japanese Plenipotentiary, the Ambassador to Germany, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, the German Plenipotentiary, the Foreign Minister, Joachim Ribbentrop and the Italian Plenipotentiary, the Ambassador to Germany, Dino Alfieri. The contents of the agreement are as follows:

AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN, GERMANY AND ITALY

In the unflexible determination not to lay down arms until the common war against the United States and the British Empire is successfully concluded, the Imperial Japanese Government, the German Government and the Italian Government have agreed upon the following stipulations.

Article I

Japan, Germany and Italy shall prosecute the war forced upon them by the United States of America and the British Empire with all forceful means at their command until it ends in their victory.

Article II

Japan, Germany and Italy pledge that, without complete understanding between themselves, they will not conclude armistice or peace with either the United States of America or the British Empire.

Article III

Japan, Germany and Italy shall, even after the termination of the war in their victory, cooperate most closely for the purpose of realizing a righteous new order in the meaning of the Tripartite Pact which they concluded on September 27, 1940.

Article IV

The present Agreement shall come into effect on the date of its signature and shall remain in force as long as the Tripartite Pact of September 27, 1940 is in force. The High Contracting Parties shall, at an appropriate time before the expiration of the said period of validity, reach an understanding concerning the manner of subsequent cooperation provided in Article III of the present Agreement.

BATTLESHIPS SINKING ELECTRIFIES REICH

Japanese Destruction of Prince Of Wales and Repulse Causes Sensation

GREATEST FEAT PERFORMED

Unprecedented in Naval History—British Admit Casualty Heavy

Domei

BERLIN, December 10.—The sinking off Singapore of two British battleships, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, within 30 minutes of each other, today was hailed by Germans as the greatest feat in naval history.

A flash bulletin of the German News Agency read over the radio at noon immediately on receipt of the sensational news from the Far East, electrified the German people, because it had been generally considered by military experts impossible for aircraft to sink a battleship.

All evening editions of Berlin newspapers issued extras on the major Japanese naval triumph.

Hails Successful Revenge

The Prince of Wales, Britain's newest battleship, is grimly remembered in the Reich as one of the British warships which participated in the tracking down and sinking of the German battleship Bismarck. The German press and people jubilantly hailed Japan for successful revenge of the Bismarck sinking.

News of the spectacular Japanese air and sea blitz still occupies the front pages of the German newspapers and the people here continue to applaud their Axis partner's masterful stratagem over the combined United States and British military forces.

The Japanese blitzkrieg has caused a sensation hitherto unheard of in the history of the Reich as the capital gave prominence to the war in the Pacific.

War dispatches from the Soviet and Libyan fronts have been dwarfed and play "second fiddle" to the flash cables reaching here from the Far East.

Of the numerous journals reporting the Japanese-American war news, the evening edition of the Berliner Boersen-Zeitung headlined a special dispatch from Stockholm which told how the British and Americans were in a state of panic and fear.

The same journal said that the Japanese were so successful in their daring air attack that no sooner had the Japanese planes attacked various military objectives in Honolulu, they burst into flames.

When the American sailors, stationed at Hickham Field, realized that they were being raided by the Japanese, they immediately took to their planes but the Japanese annihilated the machines before they had a chance to take the air.

Meantime, the Japanese Navy closed in on Pearl Harbor and released enough torpedoes to sink two battleships and criple the American Fleet anchored there, the journal said.

It was further revealed that the National Broadcasting Company in Honolulu stopped their Sunday morning broadcast and made two flash reports that Japanese planes were approaching Hawaii. The islanders, however, took the announcements as a Sunday morning joke and remained in bed.

Suddenly a heavy drone of airplanes and a terrific downpour of bombs greeted these late Sabbathrisers, the paper declared.

All Germany Jubilant

The people of Germany are jubilant over the victories which have been won by the Japanese Navy in the war with the United States and the British Empire, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Nichi Nichi.

"News of the sinking of the battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse, the main units of the British Far Eastern Fleet reached Berlin on the morning of December 10," says the writer of the dispatch. "Presently it was broadcast to the nation.

"The people of Germany rejoiced over the success of the Japanese Navy as though it had been won by their own navy. They recalled the sinking of two American warships, the Oklahoma and West Virginia, in a battle immediately

(Continued on Page 2)

ENTIRE WEST COAST READIES FOR RAIDS

Immediate Enforcement of Precautionary Air-Attack Measures Decreed

RADIO STATIONS SILENCED

Ordered to Discontinue Broadcasts Fearing Japanese May Find Beams

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 11.—The harbor of New York has been mined as a precaution against possible invasion from the Atlantic, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to a dispatch from Washington.

Domei

LIBSON, December 10.—Alarmed by the swiftness and strength of the Japanese air attacks on Hawaii, Singapore and other far-flung outposts in the Pacific, United States authorities today ordered immediate enforcement of precautionary air raid measures in the entire west coast of the United States, according to reports received here from San Francisco today.

A Defense Communication Corps already has been formed which will control all radio stations in the United States, the report said.

All Radio Stopped

In the State of Washington, all radio stations as far east as Spokane have been ordered to discontinue broadcasts, for fear they may be disaster-inviting beams for Japanese raiders, the report said, adding that in Puget Sound, the navy yard at Bremerton has carried out strict light control measures.

In the State of Oregon, anti-air raid measures also have been undertaken.

Residents around Fort MacArthur, at San Pedro, California, are moving away to avoid possible bombardment, the report said.

Station KEXD, in Idaho, already has stopped broadcasting from 8 p.m. to dawn, while heavy air raid precautions have been carried out at Fort Stevens and Astoria, Oregon, the report from San Francisco said.

Strict light control has been enforced in California cities, including Vallejo, San Jose and Salinas.

In Columbia, Canada, blackout from dusk to dawn has been ordered along the entire coast, and a Canadian radio station west of Brandon, Manitoba, has been ordered to suspend broadcasting.

War Cabinet Summoned

President Roosevelt has called an emergency meeting of his War Cabinet, according to a report received from Washington today.

It is believed the President hastily called his war advisers to discuss the serious situation caused in the Pacific by the stunning and complete victories of the Japanese forces on the far-flung battle front in the Pacific, the report said.

Members of the War Cabinet who were summoned to the White House were Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, James Forrestal, Undersecretary of Navy, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Admiral Harold Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, it was said.

U.S. Labor Back Nation

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—Thousands of telegrams exhorting United States war efforts and supporting the Roosevelt Administration have been pouring into the White House from members of the Congress for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor and members of the American Textile Workers Union, according to a report received here from Washington today.

The Office of Production Management has announced the United States possesses large stocks of tin and rubber sufficient to last a long time, it was reported here from Washington today.

William S. Knudsen, chief of the Office of Production Management, has announced a vast armament program for the United States and its allies, it was reported here from Washington today.

The report said details are a military secret but Mr. Knudsen was quoted as saying, "They will bring about a tremendous expansion in all categories * * * our bomber program will at least be doubled."

The United States War Department has announced that an intensive search is being made in Washington State where "fifth columnists" were said to be active, according to a report received here from Washington today.

Planes flying over the State reported sighting arrow-shaped beacons pointing in the direction of Seattle, strategic seaport in the northwestern United States, the report said.

REQUEST TO SUBSCRIBERS

According to Emergency Postal Regulations in force beginning today, the name and address of subscribers receiving the paper by mail should hereafter be accompanied by their nationality. It is requested that our foreign subscribers will kindly furnish us such information by using the following blank at once.

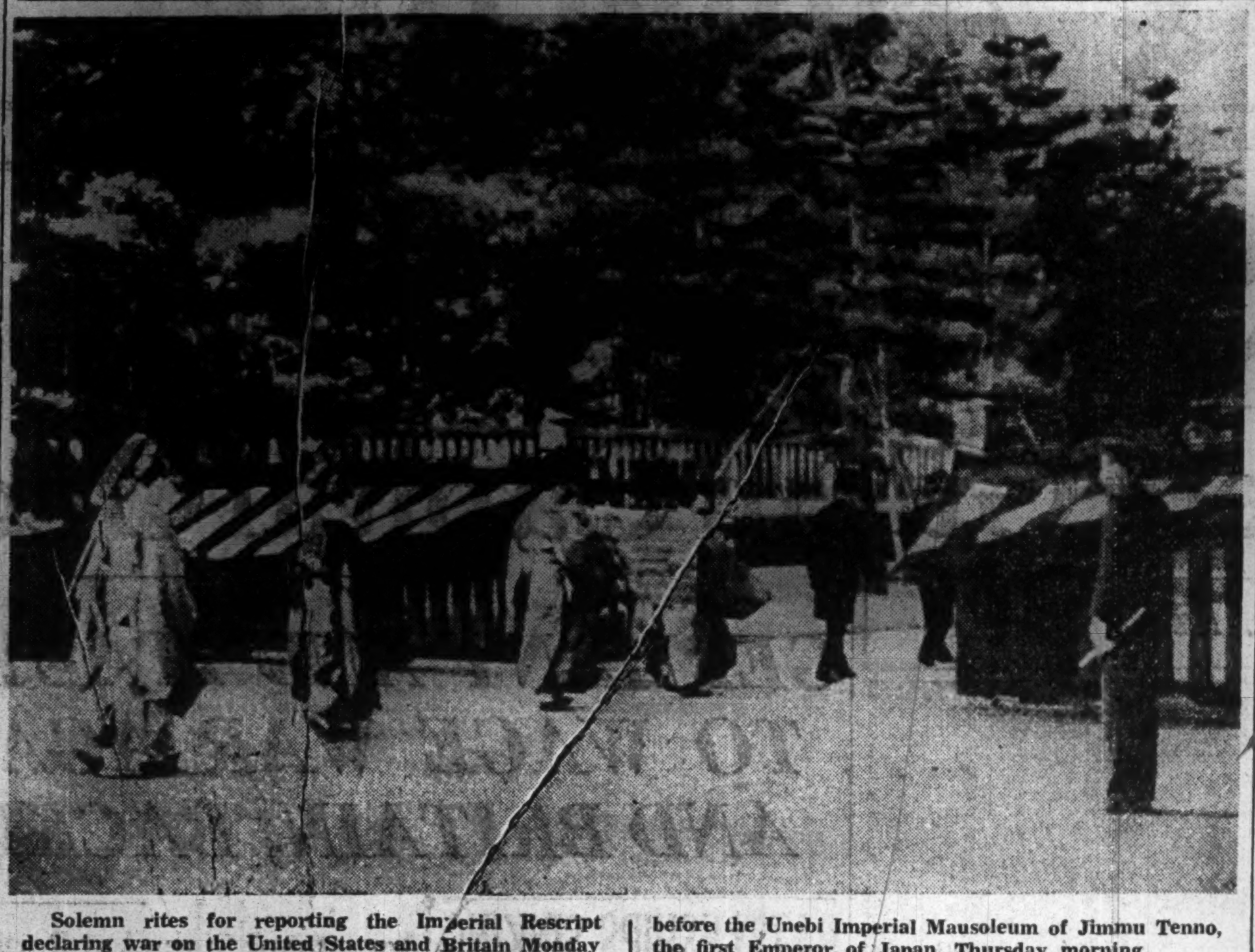
Date ....

Nationality ....

Name ....

Address ....

Imperial Rescript Reported



Solemn rites for reporting the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain Monday were conducted by Count Shimizudani, Court ritualist, before the Unebi Imperial Mausoleum of Jimmu Tenno, the first Emperor of Japan, Thursday morning.

U.S. NAVY IS CHIDED BY ARGENTINE PAPER

'Nacion' in Sarcastic Tirade Comments on Hawaii Disaster Inflicted by Japan

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—Publishing a sarcastic tirade against the United States Navy, the newspaper Nacion this morning commented on the fact that the United States Government as yet has not revealed particulars concerning the disastrous setback suffered at Hawaii.

Until President Roosevelt discloses all the facts, most likely at his press conference, no announcement is expected from the United States Government, the paper said.

However, the Nacion demanded the United States Senate Naval Affairs Committee to investigate and clarify whether or not the Naval High Command was asleep at the switch in Hawaii when the Japanese planes struck, adding, that it is widely rumored Admiral Harold L. Stark, United States Chief of Naval Operations, and Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, may be questioned by Congress on responsibility for the disastrous defeat and, perhaps, might even be deprived of their high offices.

The intensity of the Japanese attack against Hawaii and the gross blunder committed by the United States Navy are now well-known facts, the Nacion said.

One direct cause of the Hawaiian debacle is the fact that the United States did not possess definite information concerning the real strength of Japan, the paper concluded.

U.S. Informed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—Rodolfo Michels Cavero, Chilean Minister to Washington, has announced that Chile has issued a proclamation declaring the United States and other nations at war with Japan will be considered non-belligerents, it was reported here from Washington today.

The Bolivian Government has formally informed the United States that Bolivia will abide by decisions adopted at the coming Pan-American conference of Foreign Ministers scheduled to be held in Rio de Janeiro, according to a radio message intercepted here from San Francisco today.

The Ecuador Government has assured Washington that the Ecuadorian Administration is prepared to stand by any "continental obligations" which will be decided in the future as a result of Japan's entrance into the World War, according to a radio message intercepted here from San Francisco today.

The Chilean Foreign Ministry has announced that Argentina and Chile have decided to jointly fortify the Magellan Straits to safeguard liberty of communications between the Atlantic and Pacific, it was reported here today from Santiago.

Chile for War

Domei

VICHY, December 10.—The Government of Chile yesterday announced that a state of war exists between Chile and Japan, according to a San Francisco radio report intercepted here today.

Simultaneously, the Chilean Government announced its decision to incorporate the Chilean army and navy in United States military forces.

Policy Outlined

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—Following a night-long Cabinet consultation, the Government today announced two guiding policies regarding the current war between Japan and the United States.

These two basic points are:

(1) Argentina respects the purport of the Havana Declaration and will perform its part for solidarity of the Pan-American Republics.

(2) Argentina will not recognize as a belligerent any country fighting the Axis Powers.

Although the first point is nothing more than a moral declaration, the second point definitely clarifies that Argentina recognizes the United States as a non-belligerent country even though the United States is engaged in hostilities with Japan.

It is believed, therefore, that Argentina will afford all possible conveniences to the United States' naval vessels touching Argentine ports and, also, will extend various other privileges to the United States.

Argentina realizes that the various countries of Central and South America—Mexico, Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Colombia, Honduras, Panama and Salvador—have been more or less obligated when urged by the United States to declare war on Japan.

There exists among big American Powers a strong feeling against the United States. However, because of economic and other reasons these feelings have not been displayed on the surface. But, at the same time, there is no enthusiasm.

The Argentine Government reportedly has decided to take a conciliatory attitude with regard to some of the demands made by the United States.

The policies of the Government will be announced in the next day or two, and, it is believed, these policies will form the bases of Argentina's reply to the United States' recent inquiries.

Suma Sees Suner

Domei

MADRID, December 9.—Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Minister to Spain, this evening called on Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner and formally informed the latter that Japan has declared war on the United States and Great Britain.

Following a long conversation with the Japanese envoy which lasted for an hour beginning at 8 o'clock, Foreign Minister Suner immediately visited General Francisco Franco and informed the Premier of the existing situation in the Pacific.

Meanwhile, Alexander Weddell, United States Ambassador to Madrid, is expected to call on Foreign Minister Suner later this evening to inform the latter of the United States' position, while Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, reportedly has requested a special meeting with General Suner.

Morning newspapers in Madrid gave prominence to Japan's air and naval victories in the Pacific with many editorially justifying the Japanese blitzkrieg. Several journals printed the Japanese Imperial Rescript in full.

N.Z. Declares War

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 9.—The New Zealand Government has declared war against Japan, according to a report received here from Wellington today.

Declared by Mexico

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—President Manuel Avila Camacho of Mexico today formally announced a declaration of war by Mexico against Japan, following yesterday's decision to sever diplomatic relations, a telephone call received here from Mexico City discloses.

FORCES ADVANCING NEAR TO SINGAPORE

Japan's Offensive Not Directed Against Neutrals in Pacific, Says Local Paper

Japanese forces landing at the Malay Peninsula have made steady advances and they are now within 700 kilometers of Singapore. Landing in front of enemy fire has also been accomplished in the Philippines and the Guam Island. Furthermore, the Nauru and Midway Islands have also been bombed. Thus, it is now an undeniable fact that Japan's offensive is extended to the entire Pacific as President Franklin D. Roosevelt said in his message, according to the Nichi Nichi.

"But our offensive is not extended to neutral territories in the Pacific" quotes the newspaper, "and it will bring fatal development to such neutral countries if they attempt to attack us. The Foreign Office's explanation to neutral nations has clarified that the present war concerns only East Asia, and Japan has no intention whatever to molest any country other than the United States and Great Britain, outside of East Asia."

14 Nations Against Japan

The vernacular further states that Japan has declared war only against the United States and Great Britain. Of course, the colonies and territories of Britain are included. But it is ridiculous that other small nations are declaring war against us. Today, the countries which have proclaimed war against Japan are the United States, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Egypt, Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Cuba, Salvadore, Honduras Haiti and the Dominica Republic or 14 countries in all. It is more amusing that the Netherlands and Greece, which are already defunct, have waged war against us, and the De Gaullist regime has also joined the ranks of the belligerent nations.

Then again, Chungking has also declared war against Germany and Italy. But Japan is no longer treating the Chiang Kai-shek regime as a party to our diplomatic dealings for it is nothing but a remnant enemy force and we will not declare war against such remnants.

We received the glorious news of the sinking of the British battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse, and thus with the sinking of the mainstay of the American fleet the naval strength of Great Britain and the United States is practically balanced. The United States Navy may have an excuse that it never thought Japan would come so far as Hawaii. But every one knows the British Navy has been in preparation, so our victory is like throwing a sumo "Yokozuna," grand champion, after repeated "waits." Incidentally, by the blitzkrieg attacks, Japanese air forces revenged the sinking of the German battleship Bismarck.

In concluding, the paper says the United States Government announced that Japanese arms were unexpectedly superior. But regarding this, the paper inquires what attitude Premier Winston Churchill will now have in store to buoy British strength.

SOVIET CITY EVACUATED TO DEFEND EAST FRONT

No Peace Negotiations With Reds Until Regime Destroyed, Says Germans

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 11.—Concerning Soviet reports asserting the occupation of Tikhvin by Soviet troops, foreign press correspondents were informed by German military quarters upon inquiry that it was not at all impossible that German troops evacuated this town within the scope of the "ironing out and straightening" of the Eastern front.

The German forces on the Eastern front had formed certain offensive wedges. Since larger operations, however, were not likely during the winter months it was not impossible, so it was declared by military quarters, that the German High Command deemed it advisable to make certain withdrawals while advancing the line in other sections. It was again stressed that all movements on the Eastern front were presently being determined by tactical and not by strategical interests.

Regarding the speculations being made by the Soviet press about possible German peace intentions it was again categorically stressed that there will be no talking with the Bolshevists until they are beaten.

CRUSH FOE'S FLEET! AIM OF JAPAN NAVY

Naval Attache at Berlin Tells Foreign Press Correspondents

NIPPON ACES DEFY DEATH

Says Much Possible if Crew of Airplane Risks Life in Attack

Domei

BERLIN, December 10.—Captain Tadao Yokoi, Japanese naval attache here, before foreign press correspondents, today declared that the Japanese Navy had only one objective in battle, and that was "to annihilate the enemy's fleet."

Declaring that much is possible if the crew of an airplane risk its life in attack, Captain Yokoi expressed the opinion that the 35,000-ton British battleship Prince of Wales probably has been sunk by a torpdo hit.

Sinking by bomb hits appear more possible with battleships such as the Repulse, because they are not so strongly armored as the modern type of battleship, such as the Prince of Wales, Captain Yokoi said.

U.S. Worried Over Nazis

Domei

LISBON, December 10.—An air of uneasiness prevails over the White House as the United States Government is speculating on Germany's next move in the Axis-Democracies battle, it was reported here from Washington today.

Washington predicts a German declaration of war against the United States, the report said, as the German Embassy has burned all important documents.

Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, told correspondents at his press conference yesterday that the United States is fully prepared for future international developments, the report said.

On the other hand, President Roosevelt told correspondents that he has ordered the speeding up of all military productions and that henceforth, the entire nation was placed under a seven-days work week, the report stated.

Change Attitude on Japan

Domei

BERNE, December 10.—Both British and American press and radio comments have become more prudent than before war broke out in the Pacific and the Japanese armed forces scored brilliant victories over the Democracies, it was reported here from London today.

Reports that Japan is a desperate nation and that the United States navy can defeat the Japanese Navy in three months are no longer repeated, it was said.

Instead, it is now admitted that "Japanese action is not a desperate one but a carefully planned one."

Both President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, have announced that "it would be a hard and long war," it was said.

London, the report said, has become alarmed by the self-confidence expressed by the Americans and it has been said in the British capital that "Amercian self-confidence reached such dimensions that the Japanese fleet was permitted to approach and attack Hawaii and take the Americans completely by surprise."

Battleships Sinking Electrifies Reich

(Continued From Page 1)

after Japan's declaraton of war on America and Britain, and were willing to concede first place to the Japanese Navy.

"The Japanese Embassy was deluged with congratulatory messages from leaders in all walks of life in the Reich. Toasts were drunk with wine, gift of admirers of the naval might of Japan to the Embassy.

"On the afternoon of the same day all the newspapers in Berlin came out with second editions carrying in prominent places war bulletins issued by the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters. The Berlin radio announced the progress of Japan's naval operations in the Pacific.

"Beer and wine flowed freely in the cafes and restaurants of Berlin. The enthusiasm with which the guests congratulated one another of the successes of the Japanese Navy showed that that next to the Reich Japan holds the largest place in the hearts of the German people.

"Admiral Forester made the following comment on the sinking of the British battleships:

"It represents a great success. At the time the Japanese Navy hit Hawaii we were hoping that it would thrust at Singapore, too. Our hopes have now been realized. I once inspected the defense of Singapore. Barring Japan, there are no countries which could pound that British naval base in the Far East. Britain is in no position to make up the losses which have been suffered by its Far Eastern fleet. I am sure that it will not be long before Japan has command of sea."

Partial Story Revealed

How the United States Navy, so far boasting its "world's first" strength, was surprised by the sudden blow dealt to it by the Japanese sea forces was partly revealed in a report received Thursday by Domei. It came via a certain place in South America.

The American aircraft tender Enterprise, just when she was very near sinking with a serious hit given her by the Japanese air forces in the recent naval engagement around Hawaii instructed all air forces on board the ship to fly away to the air base in the neighborhood.

All the warplanes on the ship thereupon flew over to the base. It was just when the air base was ready to shoot away the Japanese war birds expected to approach. All at the base were so beside themselves that their own planes coming over them were mistaken for the Japanese raiders. The air defense commander cancelled his orders for shooting only after 70 of his own planes were downed.

Shortly after the Japan-American hostilities started, the reports further reveal, a U.S. submarine patroling off San Francisco took sight of a transport. The sight so perturbed all on the submarine. Guns were straightway directed to the transport to hit it to the bottom of the sea.

The transport was carrying American sailors, who, shocked by a sudden firing from their own ship, left their own vessel for the shore, many among them being drowned or shot to death. The incident was the result of the submarine's mistaking the transport as a Japanese one, it was announced.

TOGO'S STATEMENT

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo's statement in connection with the joint German-Italian prosecution of war against the United States and the British Empire follows:

"It is a matter for sincere congratulation that an agreement has been promptly signed among Japan, Germany and Italy in Berlin today, December 11, closely following Japan's declaration of war on the United States of America and the British Empire, solemnly pledging their cooperation in prosecuting their joint war with the United States of America and the British Empire to a complete conclusion, in abstaining from concluding a separate peace and in constructing the new order of the world.

"Germany and Italy, who are closely bound with Japan by the Three-Power Pact have today declared war upon the United States of America and joined the conflict on Japan's side. Further, by virtue of the present agreement, they have manifested their intentions to prosecute the joint war to a glorious victory. This together with marvelous achievements attained by the Imperial armed forces, is unfolding a bright future before the Japanese Empire, which is resolutely proceeding with construction of the new order of the world. We are overwhelmed with emotion realizing that all this has been entirely due to the august virtue of H. I. M. the Emperor.

"At this juncture, when the world stands at a great turning-point, unprecedented in history, it is a source of great pleasure that Japan, with her confidence strengthened in winning a glorious victory and with her determination renewed, is marching toward construction of an equitable, new order as well as of a moral world in close cooperation with her allies, Germany, Italy and others."

Thais' Strong Affection for Japan Shown When Japanese Made Peaceful Entry There

Domei

BANGKOK, December 11.—Thailanders' strong affection of amity for Japan was displayed in their benevolent gesture of welcoming the Imperial forces into Bangkok when a peaceful advance was conducted into that city on December 8 following the agreement signed between Japan and Thailand according to the impression recorded in a memorandum of a Japanese soldier of an unnamed unit who witnessed the epochal entrance.

"An order was issued to our unit," he said "for an immediate march into Thailand at a certain hour of December 8 in accordance with the Japan-Thai Agreement permitting the advance of our troops. Our military envoy, on receipt of the order, immediately proceeded to the commander of the Thai guards who were stationed near our post on the Thai-Cambodia border and informed him of our march in stipulation of the agreement.

"The Imperial forces with the tank units ahead, then commenced a historical drive toward the capital of Thailand. Army aircraft fully cooperated with us. As we were drawing near Bangkok. Thai soldiers saluted us.

"Our nationals were also frenzied with joy for they hailed our entrance by waving Rising Sun flags, and just at noon of December 9, our forces reached an undisclosed point where we established our billeting quarters."

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NEWS HEADQUARTERS NOW BUENOS AIRES

Asahi Correspondent in Argentina Radiophones Natives Feeling Warm to Japan

Buenos Aires has now become the clearing center of the world news, and the effect of and reaction to the Pacific war in various parts of the world are revealed by the international telephone communication held by the Asahi with its correspondent at Buenos Aires Thursday morning. The radio-telephone talks consisted of the following information:

Tokyo: The storming attack on Hawaii by Japanese naval forces and the sinking of British battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse were recognized even by the British Admiralty, which also said that the Japanese Government announces only confirmed reports. Thus there is no need to endorse the official announcements. How are such news treated in foreign countries? We wish to report reactions in foreign countries to Japanese people.

Buenos Aires: The news caused a great sensation here. Today's evening papers published big photographs of the British battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse, and in front of newspaper offices there are great crowds waiting for news from Japan. Everywhere it seems that the people are surprised how such a small nation had managed to make such a glorious victory, and they do not seem to believe it. Yet on a second thought they realize that it is a fact, and Japan has an unfathomable strength. Thus the attitude of the Argentine people toward the Japanese has changed. Yesterday on the street an Argentine woman met me and shouted "Nippon Banzai," and she might have been in Japan. The people look at Japan's victory in the Pacific in the same light as they did the fall of Paris last summer.

Plays Aikoku-Koshinkyoku

I went to a bar last night after my day's work, but when we entered they played the "Aikoku-koshinkyoku" (Patriotic March). That was quite unexpected. They all felt an impression that Japan is a wonderful nation.

Tokyo: Argentina has had a very close relation with the Japanese Navy, as her warships were formerly built in Japan. How do the people look at the secret of Japan's great naval victory?

Buenos Aires: Argentina sold to Japan the two warships Nisshin and Kasuga at the time of the Russo-Japanese war. But the Argentine army is after the German army, and the navy has received the influence of Great Britain and the United States, particularly having been trained by Britain. Thus in the navy, the British influence is very strong, and Argentine navymen think very highly of the British navy. Now Japan has defeated the British navy, and thus they are greatly impressed.

The impression that while in the past the British naval strength and the American production power controlled the world, as the British naval strength is weak, German, Japan and Italy have to fight only the American production power, is gaining force here. They believe that in the future Japan will absolutely control the Pacific. In the world naval strength, the combined British and American strength has now become equal to that of Japan alone, or even lower than Japan's strength. Such an impression is increasing here.

Tokyo: Thus Japan has gained the control of the Pacific, but how will it affect the European situation?

Buenos Aires: There are two opinions, one observing that because of Japan's victory the European war will be prolonged, while another says that it will be ended soon. Those who think that the European war will end soon reason that the British Empire will be broken up and thus the British-American front will suffer and will propose conciliation. The other view is based on the observation that the United States would insist on fighting and thus the war will be prolonged.

Tokyo: What information did you receive concerning the reaction in London and Washington?

Buenos Aires: I listened to the address of President Roosevelt yesterday. He was not so eloquent as usual, and his speech was very poor. Usually he speaks quickly, mentioning concrete facts one after another, but last night he never mentioned a single loss of the United States. A report reaching here says the American public is uneasy because they think that the news of the Hawaiian battle is not fully given as the damages to the United States are too big.

Tokyo: The blow to Britain must have also been great?

Shock to England Great

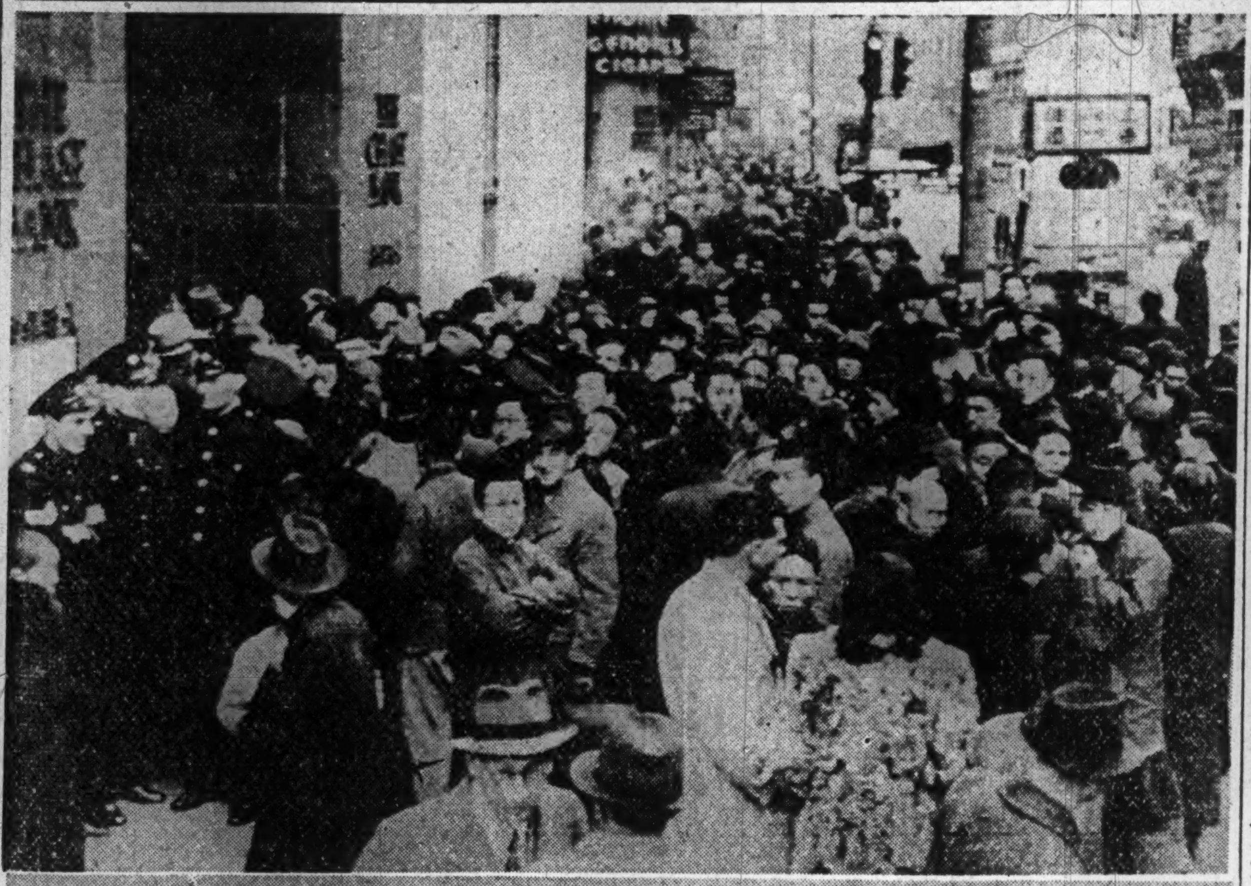
Buenos Aires: The shock to England must have been great, but nothing concrete is known here.

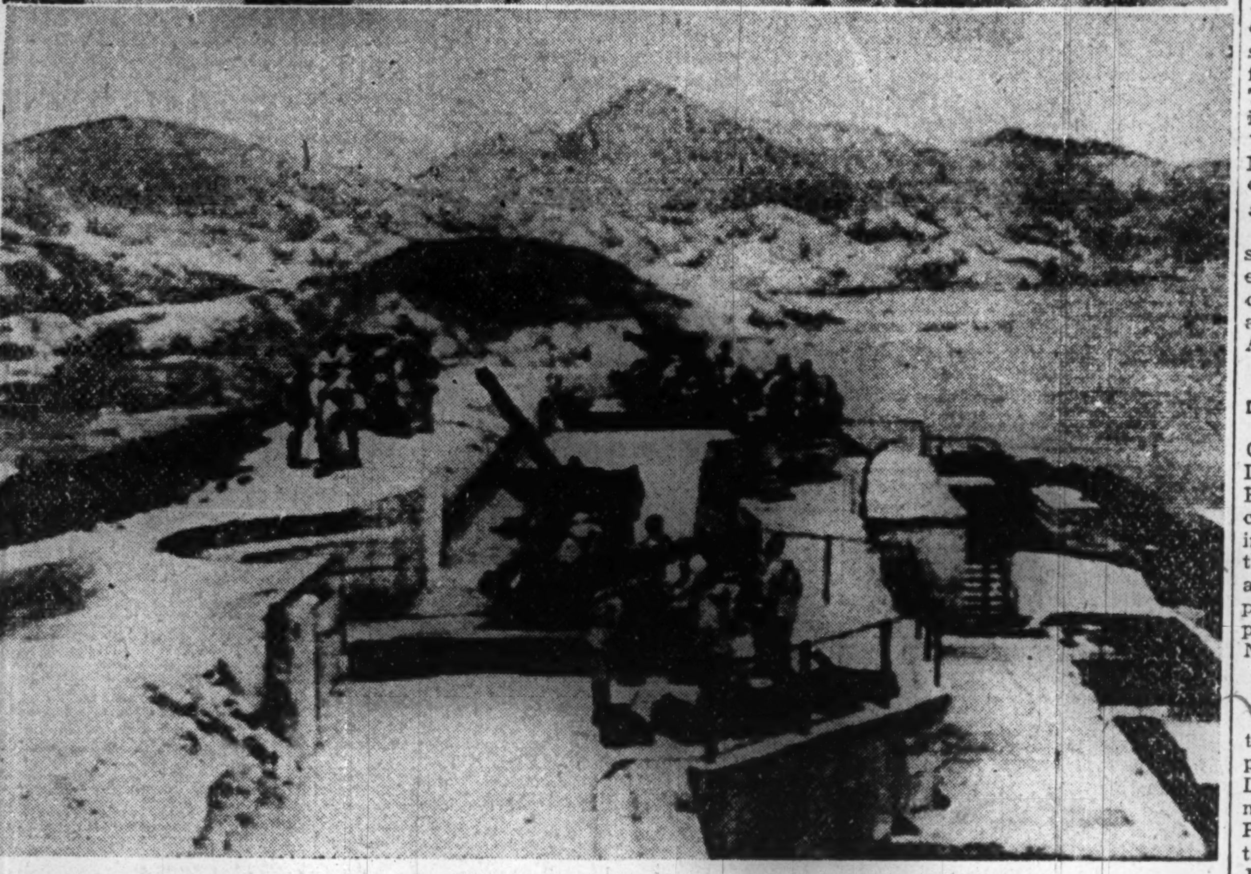
Tokyo: Many Central and South American countries declared war against Japan, but they also must be much affected.

Buenos Aires: The American influence extends from the north to the south, and many nations have declared war against Japan. But the United States and South American countries are closely watching how Argentina will act in the future. Yesterday the Argentine Government held a Cabinet meeting and decided that Britain and Japan would be regarded as belligerent nations as they are not of the American Continent, but would not regard the United States as a belligerent nation as she is of the American Continent, and give her every facility.

Argentina has formerly joined the Havana declaration or the neutrality declaration, and as the British and American influence has increased they may be seen a tendency of oppressing Japan. But as the great strength of the Japanese Navy is now revealed and it has become difficult to foretell which side will win, the political tendency to turn gradually to the British and American side appears to have been somewhat prevented. Thus Great Britain and the United States are making desperate diplomatic maneuvering to offset the effect of the naval defeat,

On First Day of War





A run was made on the Chase First National Bank on the Nanking Road, Shanghai, by a great number of Chinese and foreign depositors to withdraw their money on the first day of Japan's war declaration on the United States and Britain on Monday. The picture below shows vigorous defense preparations at Hongkong shortly before the outbreak of the war. The pictures were telephotoed from Fukuoka. (Censored by the War Ministry.)

LONDON DEPRESSED SAME LIKE DUNKIRK

News of Crushing Blows to U.S.-British Fleets Shrouds People in Dismay

Asahi Service

STOCKHOLM, December 10.—The news of the defeat of the British and American forces in the Pacific gave a great shock to the British people, according to a London report. The people are just as disappointed and depressed as they were at the time of the Dunkirk defeat. London is feeling an impression that the British position is now in a crisis far more serous than at this spring or since the opening of the German-Soviet war. This pessimistic impression is also revealed in the tone of newspapers.

The Daily Mail said: "We control four-fifths of the world, but must defeat the armed nations of the remaining one-fifth, or else our area would become useless. The United States warships are being used in the Pacific, and thus it is impossible to expect help from the United States."

The Daily Express also said: "Hitler would surely make a new offensive at this opportunity. Particularly as the British and American influence is facing danger on the sea. It would be very serious if Germany secures the French fleet and uses it in the South Atlantic. Then German fleets will become active in the North Atlantic, the Italian Navy will threaten the British fleet in the Mediterranean, and Japanese fleets will operate not only in the Pacific but also advance to the Indian Sea."

Rural newspapers are still taking a strong attitude, demanding the strengthening of the ABCD anti-Japanese encircling line, but London newspapers agree that the future of the British-American joint front is very gloomy.

Wales Losses Said Heavy

Domei

VICHY, December 10.—Alfred Duff-Cooper, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and representative of the British Cabinet in Singapore, has declared that the losses in men suffered in the sinking of the two British battleships, the 35,000-ton Prince of Wales and the 32,000-ton Repulse, by Japanese planes "have been considerable," a report received here from Singapore via New York stated.

London Papers Quiet

The Buenos Aires correspondent of the Nichi Nichi quotes a London report as saying that the newspapers ot London had very little to say in comment on the sinking of the battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse. Speculation is rife in the British press as to Japan's exact naval strength.

Most British naval experts are willing to admit that in point of craft and personnel Japan's navy is the strongest in the world. They are profoundly impressed with the striking power of Japan's naval air force which as they admit overshadows the air arm of any other naval force in the world.

The British have lost hope of instituting an effective blockade against Japan, according to a United Press report as quoted by the Berlin correspondent of the Nichi Nichi.

This was indicated in a statement issued by the Economic Warfare Ministry of the British Government on December 10 which was to the following effect:

"It has been discovered that there are vast stocks of materials in Japan. This precludes the idea of enforcing a blockade against Japan. We have made sure that it would be absolutely impossible to bring Japan to its knees by the application of economic pressure.

"With all fresh supplies completely cut off from Japan, it would be the easiest thing in the world for that country to carry on operations on all fronts for a minimum of a year. The successes which have already been achieved by the Japanese forces have given Japan access to fresh resources of materials, an intensive exploitation of which would make it possible for that country to meet the needs of a long drawn-out struggle. It is estimated that there must elapse four or five years' time before a sea blockade against Japan can produce its effect."

Glad of Reunion

Thai Ambassador Phya Sri Sena in Tokyo was photographed with former Foreign Minister Naotake Sato in the garden of the Taigetsuso Restaurant at Sanno Thursday.

Defenders of Hawaii Bring Down Own Planes From Doomed Aircraft Carrier Enterprise

The defenders of Hawaii have placed Japan under a debt of gratitude.

A report reaching here on Thursday from Panama by way of South America tells how the Hawaiian force manning their anti-aircraft batteries in confusion by the news of the fatal blow dealt the aircraft carrier Enterprise off Hawaii on December 8, mistook the planes from the doomed vessel for Japanese and shot down an estimated 40 of them.

According to the report, when the Enterprise was attacked by a squadron of bombers, the commander of the vessel ordered more than 70 planes carried by it at the time to fly back to Hawaii. Promptly the planes took to the air at the same time. As they approached Hawaii, they were fired at by the troops defending the base who evidently had mistaken them for Japanese planes. When the officer in command of the defending force noticed that the planes on which the defenders were concentrating their fire were United States planes, a number of them had been

JAVA MAKES READY FOR MOBILIZATION

3,170 Japanese Residents Interned by N.E.I. Government Authorities

Domei

VICHY, December 10.—Mobilization preparations in Java are scheduled to be completed in 10 days as the Dutch East Indies naval authorities have commandeered a number of steamers, according to a Havas report from Batavia today.

Light control has been instituted over the entire island and announcements to the public have been published advising them to take precautions against "fifth column" activities, the report said.

Mobilization Ordered

Domei

SAIGON, December 11.—The Arip News Agency's cable reaching here today from Batavia reported that the Government of the Netherlands East Indies issued yesterday a general mobilization order of the men of conscription age.

Intern Japanese Residents

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 11.—A total of 3,170 Japanese residents were interned by the Netherlands East Indies authorities while 25 Europeans closely connected with Japanese were also arrested, according to a Havas dispatch reaching here yesterday from Batavia which adds that the internment of hostile foreigners in N.E.I. has been finished up to yesterday.

First Air Alarm

Domei

LISBON, December 10.—Batavia has experienced its first air-raid alarm, according to a report received here from the Netherlands East Indies today.

The Dutch military and civilian authorities on the Islands simultaneously announced they are "ready for anything," the report said.

Reinforcements Arrive

Domei

VICHY, December 10.—An official British communique stating that "naval and air force reinforcements have arrived at Singapore from the Netherlands East Indies" undoubtedly confirms the significance of the brilliant Japanese victories in the Pacific, Havas reported here today from Singapore.

SPEECH RESTRICTIONS

Unnecessary Talks to Be Placed Under Strict Surveillance

In view of the importance of controlling speech under the wartime requirements, those not conforming to the needs of the day will be placed under strict surveillance, it was agreed at the meeting of the Vice-Ministers' Conference Thursday.

Vice-President Kiwao Okumura of the Information Board proposed at the meeting: "Those who are publicly airing their views antagonistic in nature to what the nation is doing in order to accomplish its historic objectives will be strictly suppressed. Such views, if there are some holding to them now, are to be completely liquidated against all personal and other considerations connected with them."

Mr. Okumura's suggestion was unanimously seconded by all present at the meeting, Domei reported Thursday.

Colombia Patrols Coastline

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—The Colombian War Ministry has ordered the Colombian air force on 24-hour duty to patrol the country's coastline, it was reported here today from Bogota.

Fuji Maru Returns

The Fuji Maru returned to Kobe, arriving at Quay No. 4, at 10 a.m. Thursday, carrying 1,659 Japanese evacuees from the Netherlands East Indies, reports Domei.

Japanese Quit Chiengmai

Domei

BANGKOK, December 11.—Japanese Consul Chuichiro Harada and the Japanese residents in Chiengmai arrived here today, evacuating Chiengmai in view of the pressing invasion of the British forces into Thailand.

U.S. AND ENGLAND SHOCKED BY BLOWS

Japan Strikes Democracies Telling Effect Causing Mortal Fear

There is no enemy in the path of our forces, and the glorious success of our forces in their joint operation made the United States and Great Britain turn pale. Though material damages already inflicted upon them are very great, their spiritual shock must have been greater. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill who belittled our strength have destroyed the big chance for contributing to the world peace, and they have to receive God's whipping, says the Miyako.

The American isolationists are now supporting President Roosevelt despite their former opposition, according to a cable report. Of course it is quite natural that when the country is on fire they all unite together, but that is due to their instinct for protecting themselves from a common danger. When time passes and they regain calmness, it is evident that their criticism of President Roosevelt's policy would become active again.

The blow upon Great Britain will naturally affect the movements of British colonies and their peoples. The attitude of India and Mohammedans are to be carefully noted as it may accelerate the downfall of the old British Empire. Burma is now within a short distance from Japan's field of influence, and India has been disturbed since the outbreak of the present European war, and despite the British oppression the independence movement is actively carried out.

Thus when the situation becomes unfavorable for them, disturbance may rise in India. At any rate as Britain is in the verge of collapse, any such development in India would be fatal. With Japan as her frontal enemy and anti-British racial sentiment behind her, Great Britain is now following the path to become a protectorate of the United States.

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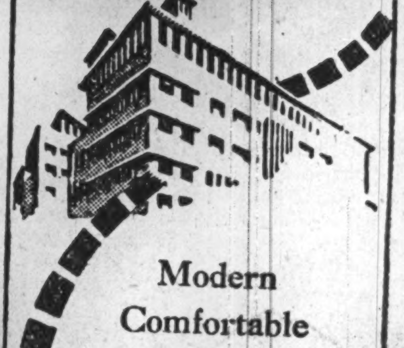

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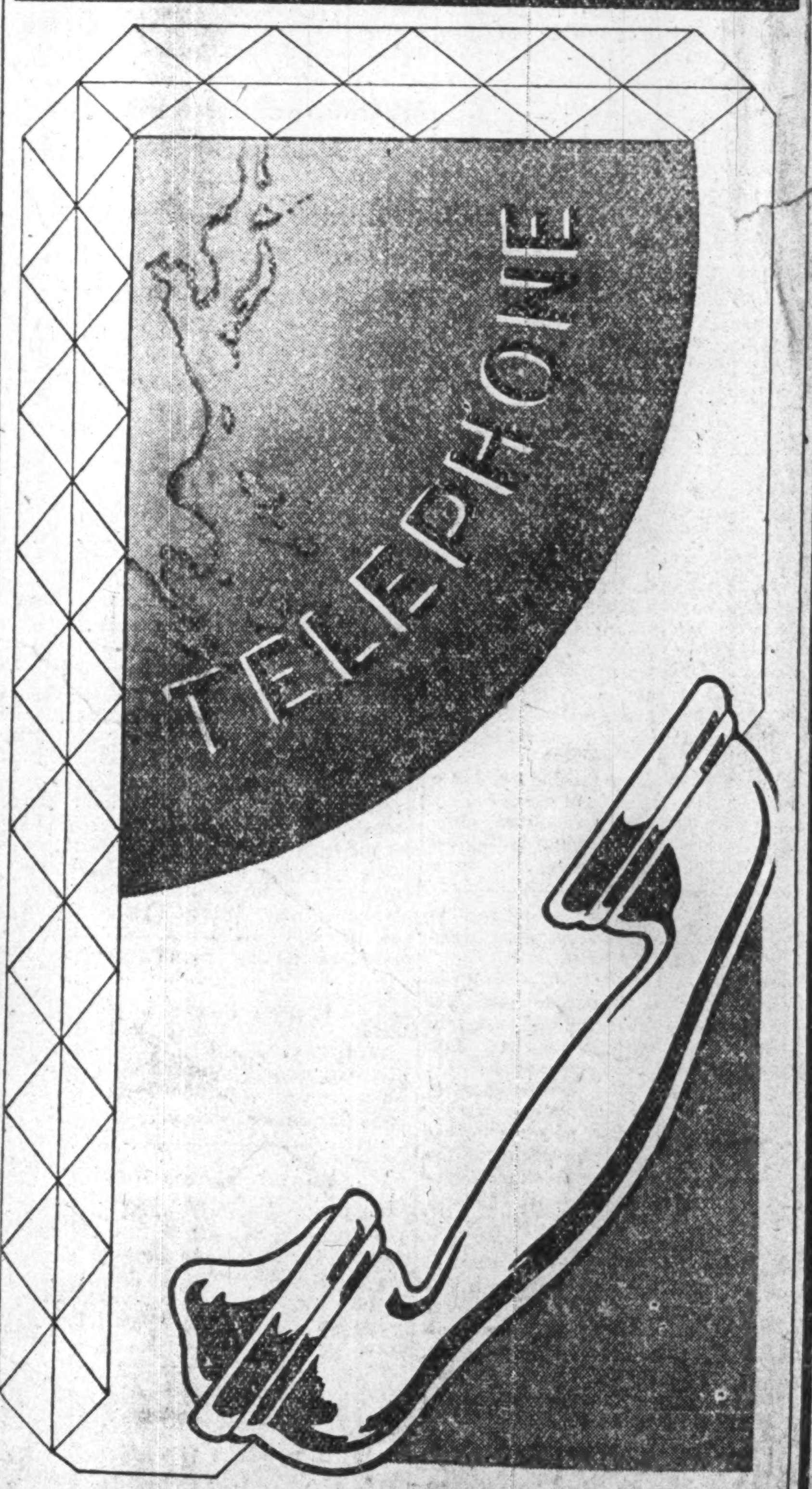

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Oldest Regimental Colors

The regimental colors of a certain unit is the oldest one now in existence. The colors was awarded by the late Emperor Meiji in 1874, the sixth year of the Meiji Era. To glorify the colors, a painting was drawn by Kiyoe Kobayashi and was dedicated to the unit. The other painting, drawn by the same artist, is a battle in South China, where the unit fought with the colors.

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sentative May, however, the
n of the Military Affairs Com-
of the House of Representa-
penly stated that, if Japan did
ndon its plans in the Southeast
the United States would wipe
the face of the globe.

Senator Pepper Speaks

r could Japan have any doubts
the methods which Roosevelt
ry to apply. Numerous are the
es of leading Americans who
immediate and speedy action
Japan. Again it was Senator
in May demanded the
on of all important points in
East, and that the Japanese
locked up in its own backyard.
irplanes would be sufficient to
Tokyo. On December 1, Mr
the Chairman of the For-
fairs Committee of the Senate,
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ad a Navy in the Pacific which
ow to shoot. That President
t has no qualms about giving
orders has already become
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y in July, Secretary of the
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hat an American destroyer had
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of September 11, President
t finally informed the public
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only to open fire on German
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orth American Union, and whoever refuses to obey Roosevelt's command must reckon with similar actions.

When Japan became aware of President Roosevelt's refusal to acknowledge its unshakable determination to create a new order in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and of his demanding instead that Japan abandon everything, it had achieved so far to bring about that order, no more doubts could exist as to the intentions of the United States President: To choke Japan economically, to complete its military encirclement, and to crush it at the opportune moment.

Japan has answered these provocations and this menace to its own national existence by shattering Roosevelt's sinister plot in time. Today already it has the satisfaction of seeking Thailand upon which strong pressure had been exerted by the two Anglo-Saxon Powers, choose the side of the Power fighting for a new order in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Japan will fulfill the task which both its geographical position and the course of the history have assigned to it, and protect the Far Eastern realm from the greedy ambitions of foreign Powers.

INDIA KEEPS ALIVE INDEPENDENCE FIRE

Desire Burning to Run Government With Free Hand but British Stamp Down

According to a recent Transocean report from Stockholm, Mr. Amery, British Minister for Indian Affairs, delivered a speech in the House of Commons refuting India's demand for the establishment of dominion status, says an editorial in the Central China Daily News.

Though this telegram is seemingly unimportant, yet in reality it reveals the anti-British sentiments prevailing at present among the Indians. In other words, it indicates at least that India intends to free herself from the yoke of the British Empire. As understood, the British Empire is founded on its vast colonial possessions, of which India is the most important pillar. We can even say that without India, there would be no British Empire.

Dr. Sun Evaluates India

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the late National Father of China, says in "The Vital problem of China": "What is the foundation of the British Empire?. . . It is the possession of India that enables Britain to control such a vast extent of colonial land all over the globe. It is India that has made London the center of the world market. It is India also that enable Britain to occupy the leading position in Europe and to do whatever she likes in the world in the name of the King of England, generally known as 'King of the United Kingdom and Emperor of India.' From all this it is clear how important India is for the British Empire."

India has been under the control of the British Empire since 1858 when a Victoria Declaration was issued to the effect that India was a part of the British territory. As a matter of fact, India has long been hovering between life and death owing to the fact that she has had to suffer all her natural resources and manpower to be exploited by the British Empire. Since the issuance of the Victoria Declaration, Britain has employed the following methods for ruling India: (1) Suppression of rebellions among the natives; (2) Efforts to effect a unification of India through economic means; (3) Establishment of a British political system in India. The British methods have proved to be a serious restriction on the actions of the Indians.

Britain Stamp Down Outcries

India is too important for the British Empire to loosen its hold. Therefore, Britain is not only intensifying her oppression of India but also practicing all kinds of corruption in that country. Naturally, the Indians are not to blame if they should stage any revolts against the British.

When talking about the Independence Movement in India, one cannot help mentioning Mr. Ghandi, whose anti-British movement however is limited only to civil disobedience. In other words, it is aimed at securing independence for India through peaceful methods.

Mr. Ghandi once said: "Cruelty in the behavior of a beast. . . Non-slaughter in the strongest weapon and the best virtue of mankind. . ."

Last July, Mr. Ghandi issued "A Word to Britain," levelling criticism at Britain's war against Germany. A part of the message reads as follows: "I am now telling Britain that she must cease her hostile actions against her enemy, because war means, fundamentally, destruction. If Britain desires to wipe out Nazism, she certainly cannot achieve her aim through war." It is not difficult for us to know of the political ideas of Mr. Ghandi from these few words.

Ghandi Views Shared

Apart from the Independence Movement under the leadership of Mr. Ghandi, there are also other parties in India that advocate the formation of an anti-British front, such as the so-called "National Congress" and "Left Wing." Though this Independence Movement has suffered a serious blow from the high-handed methods of the British Government, there is no denying the fact that anti-British sentiments are growing among the Indians.

The reason given by Mr. Amery for rejecting India's demand for dominion status is. "The time for Britain to accept such a demand has not yet arrived because the Indians have still no unity . . . Moreover, the British Government is now engaged in a life-and-death struggle, so there is no reason for India to demand the establishment of a dominion status at this moment." It seems that India must make sacrifices for Britain and stop her Independence Movement.

During the last World War India was promised, "self-government," but the promise has never been fulfilled. Experience is the best teacher! India should not forget the lesson she received during the first European War.

MEXICO, PERU FREEZE ASSETS OF JAPANESE

Registration Also Ordered by Lima Government to Restrict Movements

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—The Mexican Government has announced that it has frozen all Japanese assets in the country, it was reported here today from Mexico City.

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 10.—The Government of Peru has issued a decree blocking all further movements of Japanese assets and likewise has ordered their registration, according to a report received here from Lima today.

Peruvian authorities believe that disturbances to the national economic life will be thus prevented, the report said, adding all Japanese goods under customs bond have been frozen under a separate decree which forbids the transfer of goods without a special permit from the Ministry of Economics.

The re-export of imported goods and all transit trade is likewise prohibited and only under special conditions can the Ministry of Economics designate exceptions to this law, it was said.

Uruguay Freezes Assets

Domei

VICHY, December 10.—The Governments of Uruguay has decided to freeze Japanese assets, it was reported here from Montevideo today.

Winter Sports Meet

The Welfare Ministry decided to hold the winter meet of the 12th National Athletic Contest next February at Owani and Hachinoye in Aomori Prefecture. All preparations are being made for the meet in Aomori Prefecture.

Ciano Sees Darlan

D.N.B.

ROME, December 10.—Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano on Wednesday met the French Deputy Prime and Foreign Minister Admiral Francois Darlan in Turin for a special conference.

BID OF U.S.-BRITAIN FOR NAVY WAR FINIS

Masanori Ito, Noted Naval Commentator, Predicts Beginning Of Guerrilla Battle

The beginning of a guerrilla naval warfare in the Pacific by the American and British naval forces, with the destruction of their major capital ships within a short space of three days by the Japanese was viewed by Masanori Ito, Japan's noted commentator on naval affairs and a director of the Japan Times and Advertiser in a special interview Thursday, the naval expert continued:

"The commencement of this naval sniping will mean that the war in the Pacific will drag out. The Americans and the British will try to disintegrate Japan's line of communications in the Pacific and at the same time attempt to effect an economic blockade.

"The assault on Hawaii by the Japanese Navy will go down in history as one of the most brilliant naval exploits, throwing the 1940 battle of Taranto when the British made an onslaught on this naval port in Italy completely into the shade. From the point of distance, number of ships sunk and the method of attack, this naval attack was dramatic.

"The number of American capital ships sent to Davy Jones locker numbered two while four others were heavily battered. It will take some time to repair them in Pearl Harbor as the facilities there are not comparable with those on the mainland. In effect, the heavy injuries inflicted on these four ships means that the American ships in Hawaii have been reduced by six.

40% Strength Lost

"The loss of these men-of-war means a reduction of about 40 per cent in the capital ship strength of the American navy at Hawaii where there were 14 of such ships. The retrieval of this reduced fighting strength will take some years. The four ships are as good as lost.

"At the present time, the United States is engaged in a large naval construction program, America claims that 15 capital ships are now under construction but it is known from reliable sources that keels have been laid to only 5 capital ships. Even assuming that three ships will be completed in 1942 and two or at most four in 1943, it would take two years before the United States can bring its fleet in Hawaii up to the fighting par existing before the Japanese onslaught."

Masanori Ito recalled that the naval experts in America had stated that 14 capital ships were insufficient in launching an offensive attack against the island of Japan and added, with a glowing smile:

"The United States can't therefore assault Japan in 1943 and it's very doubtful whether it can do it in 1944. In other words, when the Japanese Navy hammered at Pearl Harbor on December 8, it definitely sealed the activities of the American men-of-war to the eastern Pacific for sometime to come."

English Down 30%

The noted commentator indicated that the loss of the Prince of Wales and Repulse on Wednesday clipped the British Far Eastern Fleet of 20 to 30 per cent of its fighting power.

"It is significant," he stated, "that the Japanese destroyed these two ships almost simultaneously. The capital ships possessed by England total 13 and it is expected that the Jericho and the Duke of York will be completed about March of next year. It is very doubtful, however, whether the British will ever recuperate from the losses incurred on Wednesday by the year 1943."

He claimed that this smashing broadside on the American and British fleets was a "superhuman" victory. The attacks just killed the possibility of any offensive, single or combined, against Japan, he added.

In picturing the next development in the Pacific naval warfare, Masanori Ito indicated that there was a possibility now of a guerrilla warfare on the Pacific by the American and British ships. He urged that the people of Japan be prepared for the new naval operations that may take place in the Pacific.

"This guerrilla war on the seas will be conducted by the American and British destroyers, cruisers, submarines and aircraft carriers. It will probably try to bottle up Japan economically or attempt to obstruct and interfere with Japan's lines of communications," he concluded.

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GERMANY ARRESTS AMERICAN SCRIBES

Seen as Retaliation for Seizure Of German Correspondents By United States

Domei

BERLIN, December 10.—Retaliating for the seizure of 17 German correspondents in the United States, the authorities here this afternoon arrested and placed under protective custody some 20 American newspapermen in Germany.

The American correspondents were attending a press conference at the Foreign Office, which had just heard of the sinking of the British battleships Prince of Wales and the Repulse by the Japanese Navy, when Dr. Paul Schmidt, chief of the Information Bureau, asked them at the beginning of the conference to leave the room and return to their homes, Dr. Schmidt announced that the Americans would be confined.

Among those held in custody were old timers who had spent many years of their life in Germany. Shaking hands with other correspondents of neutral countries, the Americans solemnly left the room.

Reich Deports U.S. Newsmen

Domei

VICHY, December 10.—The German Government today has deported all the American newspapermen who were residing in Germany, according to a San Francisco radio report intercepted here.

Axis Nationals Arrested

Domei

LISBON, December 10.—Francis Biddle, U.S. Attorney General, has announced that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has arrested 2,303 Japanese, German and Italian nationals who are residing in the United States, a report received here from Washington today stated.

NIGHT STREET ROAMING ASKED TO BE WITHHELD

Metropolitan Police Board Issues Warnings to All Pedestrians, Vehicles

Tokyo inhabitants are asked to refrain as much as possible from roaming the streets at night, the traffic section of the Metropolitan Police Board announced Wednesday. The instruction, it is alleged, was necessitated by the light control imposed every night which is slowing down all public conveyances and reducing the frequency of their operation.

The authorities at the same time issued a series of warnings to be followed by the general public on the streets at night of which follows:

Pedestrians shall be careful not to stumble on man-holes. They, while waiting for buses and streetcars, shall stand in the safety zone. Where no zones are established, they can wait under the eaves of houses.

The slow-moving man-pulled carts and rickshaws are requested to tend closely to the left edge of the driveway, while the quicker running vehicles shall move slightly to the right of the former carts and cars, between the center of the road and its left edge.

The regulated limit of speed shall be observed strictly by all vehicles. Turning the street corner shall be made with the speed allowed officially for the case.

Bus and streetcar conductors are requested to call aloud the names of the coming stops.

HONGKONG FOOD SCRAMBLE

Japan Raids Cause Confusion With British Monopolizing

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 11.—According to a report reaching here from Hongkong, British merchants there went so far as to monopolize rice and restricting supplies to the Chinese residents, who are consequently on the verge of starvation.

In the city of Hongkong confused by successive bombings by the Japanese air forces, all the citizens are making frantic efforts to obtain provisions, especially rice.

Situation Wanted

SECOND generation girl, speaking Japanese, proficient in English, fully experienced in office work, seeks position. Apply Box 406, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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FOREIGN style house, furnished or unfurnished, at least 5 rooms, convenient location. Apply Winckler & Co., Post Office Box 161, Yokohama.

For Rent, Tokyo

FOREIGN style fully furnished house, except silvers. 4 rooms upstairs, 2 rooms downstairs, garage, central heating, servants' quarters. Rent ¥200. Central and best residential quarter. Furniture must be taken over. Box 401, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

BY non-designated foreigner. Columbia large cabinet size combination electric radio gramophone, 10 tubes, record changer, 1940 model, like new. Send written offers. Box 563, Japan Times, Yokohama.

ELECTRIC kitchen mixer, steam pressure cooker, etc. Box 398, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GRAND piano, American make in good tonal condition, ¥4,000 for quick sale by non-designated person. Box 405, Japan Times, Tokyo.

ONE set of Rakuyaki equipment. 4 pairs of best Norwegian skis. Box 402, Japan Times, Tokyo.

SLUMBER-KING Simmons bed, double bed. Westinghouse electric stove with three switches, nickelplated electric stove, Underwood typewriter, woolen carpet (2½x2½), rattan easy chair, big bed sheets, pictures, etc. Box 399, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices, write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama. Tel 2-6426 c/o Kamakuraya.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama, Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

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General

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PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist, English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichisogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

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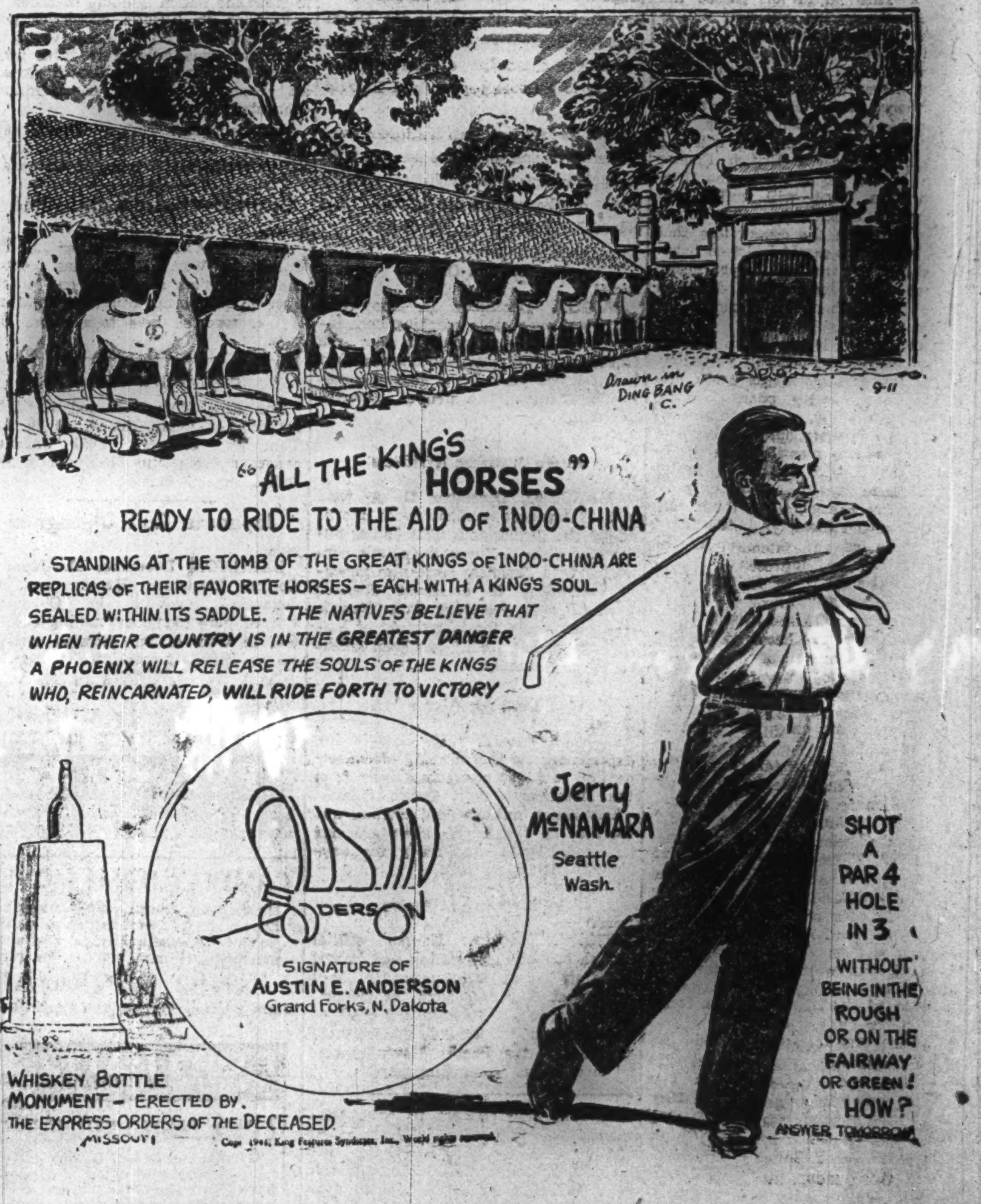
Believe It or Not, by Ripley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Ripley
9-11
"ALL THE KING'S HORSES"
READY TO RIDE TO THE AID OF INDO-CHINA
STANDING AT THE TOMB OF THE GREAT KINGS OF INDO-CHINA ARE REPLICAS OF THEIR FAVORITE HORSES - EACH WITH A KING'S SOUL SEALED WITHIN ITS SADDLE. THE NATIVES BELIEVE THAT WHEN THEIR COUNTRY IS IN THE GREATEST DANGER A PHOENIX WILL RELEASE THE SOULS OF THE KINGS WHO, REINCARNATED, WILL RIDE FORTH TO VICTORY
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SHIPPING DECREE DRAFT IS APPROVED

General Mobilization Commission Passes Plan for Gov't Management

CONTROL AGENCY PLANNED

Shipowners' Losses to, Be Compensated if Damaged in Danger Zones

A draft Wartime Shipping management Ordinance, which is to provide for the State management of all Japanese registered mercantile ships and seamen, was approved at the 21st general meeting of the National General Mobilization Inquiry Commission held Wednesday at the Premier's official residence.

Attending were Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, Communications Minister Ken Terashima, Masayuki Tani, president of the Board of Information, and Ginjiro Fujihara as well as other members of the commission. A unanimous approval was given after Communications Minister Ken Terashima explained the draft plan in detail.

The establishment of a semi-governmental Shipping Operation Association through the reorganization of the Central Marine Transportation Control Association and the Government's compensation for war losses which crew members of the association's craft may suffer are the highlight of the projected Wartime Shipping Management Ordinance.

To Be Requisitioned

According to the draft plan endorsed Wednesday, all Japanese steamships of over 100 tons each and motor-schooners of over 150 tons each will be on a monopoly basis requisitioned by the Government and then chartered to the Shipping Operation Association. The practical operation of ships will, however, be entrusted to the existing steamship companies under the commission system and ship bottoms will be allotted on the basis of the Government's marine transportation schemes as well as ship operation programs to be drafted by the Shipping Operation Association in close touch with the Communications Ministry.

The structure of the projected shipping association is quite similar to that of the key industrial control agencies which were created under the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance. Presidents of the key industrial control agencies were appointed by the Ministries concerned in accordance with the recommendation of industrial circles, but the head of the project will be named by the Communications Minister of his own free will.

The main items of the projected Wartime Shipping Management Ordinance are as follows:

Permission Needed

Article 4. No Japanese ships can be repaired, rebuilt, refitted, transferred by sale, or chartered without the permission of the Communications Minister.

Article 17. The Communications Minister, will be empowered to commander seamen to man craft to be requisitioned by the Government.

Article 20. Part of the losses which seamen thus to be commandeered may incur while attending to their duties will, as a matter of principle be covered by the Government.

Article 25. Membership of the Shipping Management Association will cover shipowners to be designated by the Communications Minister and bodies consisting of them.

Article 30. Officers of the Shipping Operation Association are a president, a managing-director, several directors, several secretaries and several trustees.

Article 32. Officers will be appointed by the Communications Minister from among experts on marine transportation business.

Article 33. President, managing-director and directors cannot concurrently assume the post of officers of other bodies and companies.

Promises Compensation

Communications Minister Ken Terashima, at a conference with shipping leaders held at the Communications Ministry Tuesday, declared that part of the losses which mercantile ships sailing "danger zones" may incur would be covered by the Government even before the enforcement of the projected Wartime Shipping Management Ordinance.

The meeting was held in an endeavor to explain the Government's emergency shipping policy and thus to ask for the wholehearted support of steamship companies. The Communications Ministry was also represented by Vice-Minister Sakaye Tejima and officials of the Shipping Superintendence Bureau. Shipping leaders present were Noboru Ohtani, president of the Central Marine Transportation Control Association, directors of the association, and representatives of all steamship companies.

This declaration of Minister Terashima's is being favorably received in shipping circles, because the Government had taken no step to compensate the losses of the ill-fated Kehi Maru on the ground that the Wartime Shipping Management Ordinance had not yet been enforced.

Emergency Steps Approved

The emergency shipping measures were already approved at the regular meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday and negotiations are now being conducted between the Communications Ministry and the Finance Ministry on the appropriations for expenditures necessary for the compensation system.

According to the emergency shipping management measures announced by Communications Minister Ken Terashima at the meeting, the Central Marine Transportation Control Association will temporarily be entrusted with the duties which are to be assigned to the projected Shipping Operation Association under the State Shipping Management Ordinance. For this purpose, the president of the Central Marine Transportation Control Association will hereafter manage the control agency under the leadership principle.

Precision is the Word

A contributory factor in the success of Japan's naval airmen over Pearl Harbor is the manual dexterity of the Japanese which eminently fits him for work requiring delicate touch and precision, such as aircraft-building and tuning. Shown is a watchmaker at work on a delicate mechanism with precision tools.

LICENSE SYSTEM DUE OVER ENTERPRISING

Gov't Controls Over Business Planning to Be Tightened

With a view to tightening further the Government controls over enterprises in this country, the Commerce and Industry Ministry issued Thursday an Enterprise License Ordinance, becoming effectives as from December 13, the Asahi reports.

However, in Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto and the Japanese mandated islands in the South Sea regions, the ordinance will be put in force December 26.

The aim of this legislation is to speed up the streamlining of business enterprises and to promote the adjustment of labor in this country. For the operation of the ordinance, the chief responsibility will be assumed by the Commerce and Industry Ministry and other Ministries concerned as well as the control associations.

The ordinance will be applied to 443 divisions of enterprises in the field of mining, manufacturing industry, commerce and transportation in order to exercise powerful controls in regard to the commencement or transfer of enterprises as well as the providing of new equipment and improvement and expansion of equipment.

To Play Important Part

The Enterprise License Ordinance, on the basis of Article 16 and Section 3 of Article 16 of the National General Mobilization Law, is believed to play an important part in the so-called wartime reorganization of Japan's industry.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry notified all prefectural authorities Wednesday on the Government's policy in the operation of the ordinance which said:

(1) As a rule, the Government will not permit people to launch new enerprises, and no permit will be granted to those who have once violated the economic laws.

(2) The Commerce and Industry Ministry will take special considerations in dealing with those who have already started new enterprises and who have already finished every preparation for the installment of facilities, as well as the improvement or expansion of equipment.

(3) In the divisions of mining and manufacturing industries, only the enterprises which are regarded indispensable for the expansion of productive power and the life of the nation will be permitted to be launched upon.

(4) As a general rule, no commercial enterprise will be permitted.

To Double-Check Prices

According to the Asahi, Hiroya Ino, Agriculture and Forestry Minister, stated that the Government in the forthcoming year will not only prohibit any advancement in the retail price of rice but will continue the system of double checking official prices so that farmers will be properly remunerated for their efforts in expanding production of rice and other cereals. The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, according to Mr. Ino as quoted by the Asahi, is now negotiating with the Finance Ministry for an appropriation of ¥250,000,000 as funds to be used as rice production encouragement subsidies at the existing rate of ¥5 per koku, estimating crop to aggregate to some 71 million koku in the forthcoming 1942nd year.

U.S. IS DEFICIENT IN VITAL MATERIALS

Stoppage of Tin, Rubber, Chrome, Other Supplies to Grow Serious

Following the wholesale loss of America's advance posts together with its battleships, planes, and soldiers in the Pacific in a series of surprise attacks made by the Japanese naval forces during the first three days of the Pacific war, the United States Government has begun to take various measures in great consternation to maintain the supply routes of rubber, tin and other important war materials between America and British Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, and other countries in the southwestern Pacific regions, a Buenos Aires dispatch to the Yomiuri reports.

The outbreak of the war between Japan and America has made almost impossible the import of rubber, tin, chrome ore, tungsten ore and other important war materials from the countries in the southwestern Pacific regions.

According to the reports reaching Buenos Aires from Washington, the United States Government will make special efforts to protect the supply routes of these materials in the Pacific from attacks by the Japanese Navy, and should these supply routes be cut off by Japan, the U.S. authorities will try to increase the production of these materials in the Western Hemisphere, and restrict the consumption of them in the United States.

Not Sufficient

Industrial experts in America, however, do not think that the shortage of rubber and tin to be caused by the stoppage of the import from the Dutch colonies and British Malaya can be met with any increase in the production of these materials in the Western Hemisphere and restrictions in the consumption of these materials in the United States, and that the stocks of rubber and tin in America at present will only be sufficient to last about a year.

Many private business corporations in America, which are large consumers of these materials, airplane and automobile corporations, for example, according to the Buenos Aires dispatch, are trying to conceal their stocks of rubber and tin, anticipating that the Government might order the requisition of these goods at any time.

Alarmed by such attitude on the part of business firms, the authorities of the Office of Production Management issued a statement on Monday that the United States Government would not requisition the stocks of tin and rubber and other important materials of private business corporations.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	141.9	+13.30
N.Y.K., new, short-term.	89.0	+ 5.90
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	97.4	+ 9.50
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.87	+ .03
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.40	+ .05

NO CHANGE NOTED IN SILK SITUATION

Daily Business Last Week Limited to 200-300 Bales for Current Uses

Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, December 11.—There was no change noted in the market position last week, when daily business was limted to 200 to 300 bales to cover current requirements. The prices were nearly stationary, the basis grade being pegged at ¥1,500 throughout the week. Both buyers and sellers were more indifferent, waiting for future developments. The futures market was duller and hesitant, too, with operators generally watching developments in the international situation.

During November, both arrivals and re-shipments fell off from October. The total arrivals at both ports amounted to 31,159 bales, a loss of 9,496 bales from October, and the total re-shipments from both ports decreased 3,759½ bales from October with 17,932 bales. The stocks brought over to December were a little short of 60,000 bales.

During last week the stocks did not abate, but rose further with arrivals continuing active, while business slackened off. At the week-end the total stood at 67,000 bales and it was much likely to reach soon an unequally large amount of 70,000 bales. If the present state of things does not improve appreciably within the month, the carryover to January might possibly reach nearly 80,000 bales as some market people think. But it is not considered likely to bring so much heavy pressure to bear on the market position as might appear to outsiders; for the bulk of export silk is held by leading reelers and the larger portion of the home use silk is held on account of the control corporation, which has recently taken it over. The present overstocks would not, therefore, cause any abrupt change in the price position for the worse within the year, which might passed over peacefully.

Operations Continue

Although seemingly quite indifferent, exporters are continuing some operations in secret, according to a report, there being considerably good enquiries made among certain exporters and big reelers or merchants, and daily sales of 10 to 20 bales made of white 20/22s, for an unknown destination.

The Government is said to have decided to have a better yield of cocoons from the present greatly re-adjusted mulberry farms than hitherto by new means of sericulture, the technical researching in which is being conducted by the local sericultural experimental stations and the Sericultural Scientific Institute under official directions. It has hitherto been the national silk policy to improve the quality of raw silk as much as possible, which has been necessary for increasing export business, but at the present moment, when export business is practically in abeyance, this policy has had to be altered advisably toward increasing production, which is very important at present for covering the shortage of supply of wool and raw cotton, which are little imported.

Recently, a considerable part of the national mulberry farms has had to be re-adjusted and converted into staple food fields under the new national food policy, causing a great decrease in the cocoon crop. The new sericultural policy is to make up for this decreased cocoon crop by a better yield of cocoons per acre. For next year the yearly production of cocoons is estimated at about 80,000,000 kwamme in the official program, which is nearly as much as that for the current year, but the mulberry farms will be re-adjusted to 400,000 chobu next year instead of 500,000 chobu this year, and it is said to be the intention of the Government to crop next year the same quantity of cocoons as this year by improving the yield per acre, for which the sericultural experts are to be generally mobilized. It is reported that the Agriculture and Forestry Minister is holding a roundtable conference on the same question with 20 chief silk-raisers from principal sericultural districts on December 10 and 11 to listen to their opinions, which might furnish good information of reference for the formation of concrete measures by the Government for the purpose.

No Serious Effect

Speaking at a recent Eastern Asia Economic Conference, Director Ishii of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry stated in regard to an alteration in the national raw silk policy to the effect that the total absence of export business on account of the foreign freezing of Japanese assets had not produced any serious effect on the national raw silk industry; for it was replaced by home business; that the Government was endeavoring to increase the production of short silk fiber, with 10,000,000 kwamme of cocoons applied to it this silk year, that the Government had succeeded in the making of unadhered silk fiber, which is long and will have more extensive uses than short silk fiber while being possessed of the characteristics of the latter and that 100,000 chobu of mulberry farms having had to be converted into staple food fields, the Government was taking a prudential policy to technically improve the farming of mulberry plants so as not to cause by it any falling off in the production of cocoons, material for national clothing.

Bill Clearings

December 11
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	216,163	121,262
Balance	24,034	16,468

Bank of Japan Accounts

December 11
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,853,258
Over Issues	152,156
Deposits	541,056
Loans ,, ...	529,341

Economic Effects of Japanese Blitzes On U.S. Will Be Severe if War Drags on

Various defects of America's wartime economy and national defense program founded on faulty calculation and unchecked figures have come to the fore following the outbreak of the war with Japan, the Yomiuri reports.

Japan finally rose to beat America on December 8 as Japan's patience reached its limits and every effort to seek peace with the United States had been deterred by the leaders of the Roosevelt Administration who did not understand Japan's real purpose in the present China Affair.

During the past few days, the Imperial Navy scored astounding victories over American naval and land forces in air raids on Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Midway and Wake Islands in the Pacific. The war with the United States and Britain, the paper says, may develop into a long term-war, but Japan is not the only country which may suffer various hardships when the war drags on.

Has Many Defects

The United States has many economic defects which might grow into fatal blows to its defense if the war entered upon a stage of protracted warfare. In the first place, there is no ample supply of aluminum in America, one of the indispensable materials for the production of aircraft. Secondly there are many reasons to believe that the United States will suffer from an acute shortage of rubber and tin sooner or later because America produces practically no rubber and tin at home, and the import of these materials from British Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies and other countries in the South Sea regions will be cut off by the Japanese Navy before long.

Another big question which might give a bad headache to Uncle Sam is the loss of markets for America's goods in the Orient and the South Sea regions. During World War I, the United States could export its goods to the world save Germany and Austria, but it no longer can do the same this time.

Beside those factors mentioned above, America is destined to suffer from labor questions, the shortage of shipping bottoms, and possible development of inflation. As a matter of fact, the huge Government spendings to arm the country during the past few years have sown the seeds of inflation in America, and the masses of people are already suffering from the shortage of automobiles, refrigerators, and other daily necessaries.

LITTLE BUSINESS GETS OUTLET IN LATIN AMERICA

U.S. Opens Clearing House for Non-Defense Plants to Cut Export Bottleneck

WASHINGTON—A giant clearing house designed to coordinate the potential production of thousands of small manufacturers in the United States, in an effort to break a critical bottleneck in exports to Latin America, was recently opened by the Department of Commerce.

Viewed as the first step in an Administration program to assure essential imports for the other 20 hemisphere republics, the new set-up puts Commerce Department specialist in key manufacturing cities here and United States consular corps and commercial attaches in the other republics at the task of bringing together Latin-American buyers and North American sellers.

"The present unsatisfactory and complicated mechanism for handling exports to the other American republics will be simplified and a firm policy established providing for equal treatment as between the United States civilian requirements and the import requirements of the other American republics," one official said.

Export specialists drafted by the department for "the duration" have received special training in Washington and have been assigned to the department's regional and district offices throughout the nation.

The first goal is to clear up the present backlog of unfilled orders. Exporters who have placed orders and despaired of getting goods, and manufacturers who have received orders and are unable to fill them, will be asked to register with the offices in their areas.

All this information will be transmitted to Washington, where a master file will be prepared and kept up to date.

In handling future orders, officials said, consuls or commercial attaches will report such orders to Washington, where the master file of manufacturers who have available materials needed to fill the orders will facilitate speeding shipments south.

The new system, carrying the approval of Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, also is designed to spread out among small manufacturers, whose production is not being utilized by the defense program, an estimated backlog of $97,000,000 worth of Latin-American orders.

This backlog, which may prove to be much greater, was disclosed in a survey by the Department of Commerce, which also showed that some 17,000 small manufacturers were producing articles similar to those imported by Latin America. Of these, officials said, only 2,000 now are engaged in any export trade.

In analyzing the bottleneck in exports to Latin America, officials said they found 19 per cent of the unfilled orders were for industrial supplies and tools; 13.4 per cent for electrical equipment; 12 per cent for heavy machinery; 6.9 per cent for construction and building materials; 5.6 per cent for motors and engines; 4.6 per cent for chemicals; 3.7 per cent for agricultural equipment, and 2.3 per cent for radios and parts. The remainder represented a great assortment of products.

PERUVIANS FREEZE JAPANESE ASSETS

Presidential Decree Also Tightens Exchange Controls Against Japan

A presidential decree of the Peruvian Government providing the freezing of Japanese assets in the republic was promulgated Wednesday, according to reliable sources.

The new regulations stipulate the stoppage of transfer of bank deposits and securities being possessed by Japanese residents and companies as well as organizations composed of such and all Japanese in that country are ordered to report their whole assets to the Peruvian authorities. Drawing out of bank deposits to pay living expenses and other indispensable expenditures will be permitted before their registration is completed.

Imports from Japan will, under the fresh ruling, be prohibited to pass the custom houses without special permission of the Finance Ministry. The prohibition was also imposed on the re-exportation of imports from Japan and Japanese goods held in bonded warehouses.

Foreign Exchange Curbed

The same sources further discloses that the Brazilian Government also strengthened foreign exchange transactions with Japan Wednesday. Although no detailed information as to foreign exchange proceedings has yet been announced by the Government, continues the same sources, the drawing out of bank deposits and remittance by Japanese residents is expected to be placed under strictier controls but lenient treatment apparently will be given to living expenses and business expenditures.

Competent observers interpret that the two South American countries have taken such steps and pressure from the United States. These steps, however, will scarcely deal a blow to this country, because necessary steps to cope with such actions have already been completed. Japanese residents number about 230,000 in Brazil and about 20,000 in Peru.

NEW HIGHS STRUCK DESPITE TIGHT RULE

Major Stocks Soar on News of Successes of Japanese Arms on Pacific

Despite the enforcement of a Government step to suppress excessive speculation in the transaction in stocks, Tokyo Stock, new, and other major shares registered new highs in the short-term division of the Tokyo Stock Exchange Thursday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

In the short-term division, Tokyo Stock, new, opened at ¥136.50, ¥2.40 higher than its closing quotation on Wednesday. During the early calls of the morning session, miscellaneous shares under the influence of steadily uprising leading shares, jumped up from ¥3 to ¥5 at a time.

Stimulated by the unusual firmness of miscellaneous shares in turn, Tokyo Stock, new, rose higher and higher until it broke through Wednesday's peak of ¥139.90 a little before noon. Disturbed by profit-taking operations, the stock lost a little, closing at ¥138.10 in the morning.

Strong bullish sentiment prevailed in the market when the afternoon session opened later than usual. In the short-term division, Tokyo Stock, new, started at ¥140.00 and closed at ¥141.90, a new high in years. N.Y.K. rose by ¥3 while its new gained ¥5, Hitachi Works rallied as much as ¥7.

The long-term division was closed in the afternoon due to the heavy volume of transactions, according to the paper.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
Fuji Spin (50) ..	61.7	65.5	u1.9	65.1	65.2
Do, new (25)	35.2	35.1	u .6	....	35.8
Kanegafuchi (50) .	155.0	154.9	u4.0	155.3	156.1
Do. new (25)	94.7	94.4	u5.4	94.4	96.0
Teikoku Ray (50)	105.0	104.7	u6.6	....	104.1
Tei'ku Ray (37½)	92.3	92.0	u4.5	67.6	67.9
Toyo Rayon, n(50)	76.0	....	u3.0	76.0	77.0
Tokyo Rayon (50)	37.3	37.1	u .7	35.8	35.9
Tokyo Light (50).	52.2	51.0	u1.3	53.5	....
Electro-chem (50)	60.4	....	u3.3	59.9	61.0
Ensuiko Sug (50)	67.9	67.5	u2.9	67.7	68.2

Second Section

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
N. Y. K. (50)	105.6	105.0	u1.5	105.6	106.0
Do. new (37½) ..	86.0	86.3	u1.3	86.7	86.8
O. S. K. (50)	94.5	94.3	u .9	92.3	93.2
Do. new (37½) ..	76.3	75.2	u1.0	74.0	75.2
Ishikawajima (50)		71.4	....	72.0	72.4
Do. new (25)	40.6	....	u1.5	42.5	43.5
Uraga Dock (50) .	102.1	102.5	u4.5	102.7	102.4
M'bishi Heavy (50)		83.5	u3.1	83.8	83.9
Hitachi Works (50)	70.6	70.8	u1.6	71.2	71.9
Iwaki Col (50) ..	36.0	36.0	....	36.4	36.3
Steel Tube (50) ..	67.6	70.1	u7.0	70.4	72.0

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	105.40	105.40	105.40	105.40
Second 5s	105.35	105.35	105.35	105.35
First 4s	102.60	102.60	102.60	102.60

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new.	141.4	145.0	141.3	141.9
N. Y. K., old	111.8	114.0	111.9	111.9
N. Y. K., new	93.0	94.0	89.0	89.0
Kanegafuchi Spin .	158.0	160.0	157.0	157.9
Kanegafuchi, new.	98.8	100.0	98.0	97.4
Teikoku Rayon, n.	99.9	100.0	96.1	96.1
Osaka Stock, new.	83.2	89.7	82.0	89.7
S. M. Railway	73.0	73.0	72.5	72.5
Mitsubishi Heavy .	87.1	87.1	83.7	83.7
Tokyo Light	53.2	54.8	53.2	54.8
Hitachi Works ...	78.5	78.5	73.6	73.6
Japan Mining	60.4	60.4	60.0	60.0
Manchuria Ind ...	61.1	61.2	61.1	61.2

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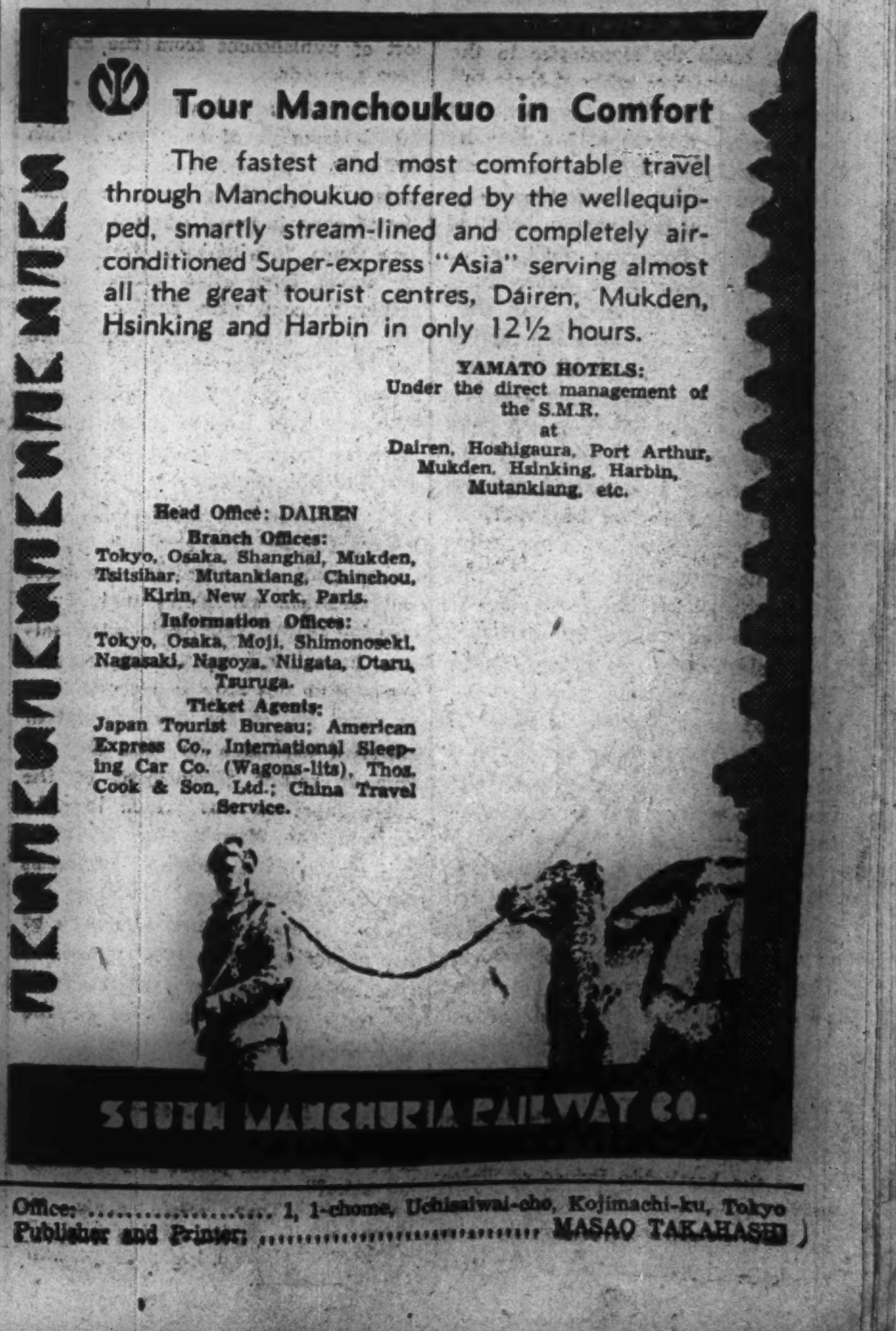

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TOKYO, FRIDAY DEC. 12, 1941

Stronger Tripartite Pact

With profound satisfaction we learn, as reported elsewhere, the conclusion yesterday at Berlin of a pact binding the signatories of the Tripartite Pact to a new pledge against separate or independent peace making. The new accord means buttressing the pact of September 27, 1940, with a stipulation for joint action to the goal of new construction which each of them hold as their ultimate end.

Article 3 of the Tripartite Pact represented the signatory Powers' faith in their common cause of new construction. On the same basis the three Powers found it necessary to meet again and reaffirm their purpose, when Japan, pledged to its own program of new order construction for East Asia, found itself under the increasing menace of the ABCD alignment developed under American leadership.

The situation which drove Japan into the very action against which it had struggled, and the situation which ensued on that account, made it necessary for the three Powers to discuss ways and means to meet the altered conditions of international affairs, on the basis of Article 3 of their pact.

As the result of their discussion they agreed to bolster their existent accord by further understanding that none of the signatories should make peace separately without understanding of one or the other. In the preamble to the new accord it is stated that the signatories make clear that they conclude the present contract with a firm resolve that they will not lay down arms until they have prosecuted to the end their common war with the United States and Britain.

Their purpose is further set forth in Article 1 wherein it is stated that the three Powers, by all possible cogent means within their power, will carry on to a successful end that war which has been forced on them all by the United States and Britain. Article 2, which is most important, binds the signatories to the solemn pledge that without their full mutual understanding, they will not make peace or truce with either the United States or Britain. In Article 3 the three Powers, true to the peaceful motive and constructive spirit of the original Tripartite Pact, agree that, when they have successfully prosecuted their common war, they will effect close collaboration for the acceleration of the equitable new order which was affirmed in the Tripartite Pact of September last year.

It may be easily seen that the present accord is a potent complement to the accord of last year. It will be highly useful as an expression of the unchanged, if not enhanced, ardor with which the three Powers are to proceed toward the goal they have held and are to hold in view.

This inspiring assurance of mutual trust and unfaltering faith comes in a most propitious moment. It comes when in one direction the Axis countries have won an extensive field for their construction in Europe and in the other Japan has dealt most crushing blows to the United States and Britain in the Pacific area. In both directions the present signatories hail broadening prospects of hope and strength over the world horizon.

Prince of Wales

What represented the main force of Britain's Far Eastern navy was lost when the battleship Prince of Wales, 35,000 tons, and the battle-cruiser Repulse, 32,000 tons, went down to the bottom as the result of the naval and aerial engagement which took place with Japanese under-water and aircraft on Wednesday afternoon on the eastern side of the Malay Peninsula. By this loss the British naval force in Pacific waters has been deprived of the units of battleship type.

The movement of these battleships, according to the report of the Imperial Headquarters, became known to Japanese naval craft on Tuesday afternoon. On the morning following their whereabouts were ascertained by Japanese under-water craft which at once communicated with the air force. The battleships were attacked a little before half-past two in the afternoon. The Repulse is said to have sunk in less than one minute. The Prince of Wales was disabled in less than half an hour and put to flight, but her fateful journey was quickly brought to an end as she proved herself incapable of remaining afloat.

The engagement took place off the coast of Kuantan, on the east side of the Malay Peninsula, some 300 miles from Singapore. It is presumable that the British ships had left their Singapore base with the object of assaulting Japan's newly won bases on the peninsula and her communications across the Gulf of Siam. The result of the ensuing encounter with Japanese aircraft and submarines must have caused a tremendous surprise to all those who had knowledge of their equipment and fighting capacities.

The Prince of Wales was one of the best known among all ships of the British navy. Its name became internationally known when she took part in the pursuit of the German battleship Bismarck. It is interesting that the Japanese Navy took revenge on this ship for the ill-fated Bismarck. The Prince of Wales came under worldwide notice a second time when Premier Winston Churchill took her when he sailed across the Atlantic for his conferences with President Roosevelt last August, the conferences leading to the declaration of eight points or the so-called Atlantic charter.

The British naval force at Singapore was reduced to only an aggregation of heavy cruisers and auxiliary craft three days after the outbreak of the current war. Their reinforcements were found necessary when the Pacific situation worsened. The Prince of Wales, the Repulse, one of the latest cruisers, one or two destroyers, one submarine were selected on the Far Eastern expedition which was to end in such a disastrous manner. The expeditionary fleet reached Cape Town on November 18 and continuing its journey under full speed arrived at Singapore on December 2.

The Prince of Wales, launched last year and commissioned last April, was regarded as a triumph of British engineering science. Her main armament consisted of 10 14-inch guns, carried in two triple and two twin turrets. These guns, improved under the latest plan, were said more powerful than the old type 16-inch guns. Another outstanding feature was seen in the heavy armor protections used both in decks and on the sides. The armor around the waterline was said to be 40 centimeters thick. It was generally believed that thus protected by heavy armor plates in vital places, the Prince of Wales would be able to take almost any sort of punishment from the air or from the side.

It may be stated with pride that the destruction of the two British battleships by Japanese in Malay waters is something quite unprecedented even in naval warfare of modern times. It is true that the German air forces have often proved their ability to cope with British capital and other units afloat. But there has been seen no case of a modern capital ship going down under aerial fire. The present naval battle certainly must be found worthy of international study.

For the Japanese people who have always looked to their navy as an embodiment of scientific resources and technical originality it is quite pleasing to find that their naval talents have lived up to the general expectation not only in aircraft construction but in the development of powerful explosive for "Sea Eagles." This is rather reminiscent of the Russo-Japanese war which brought to light the Navy's new powerful kind of explosive, popularly known as "Shimose gunpowder." Perhaps we are yet to hear something more of that explosive which was capable of so quickly destroying what the British navy regarded as one of the "unsinkable vessels."

In That Case—

Professor: "Will you men in the back of the room please stop exchanging notes?"

Student: "They aren't notes, sir, they're cards. We're playing bridge."

Professor: "Oh, I beg your pardon."
—The Bee-Hive.

GERMANY AND BULGARIA KEEP CLOSE TRADE TIE

Reich Minister Funk Clarifies Economic Relations

(Contributed)

Dr. Funk delivered the following address at a reception of the German-Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce, held on the occasion of the visit of the Bulgarian Minister of Trade, Dr. Zagero.

Reich Minister Dr. Funk at first referred to conditions prevailing in 1926, the year in which the Chamber of Commerce was founded. Bulgaria, at that time, was suffering from the consequences of the dictated peace of Neuilly. In the course of the serious economic crisis of these years, German-Bulgarian trade shrank to almost nothing.

In 1933, German imports from Bulgaria amounted to less than 32,000,000 marks, and German exports to Bulgaria to less than 18,000,000. A change set in, when the economic reconstruction measures of National Socialist Germany opened new economic prospects for Bulgaria. Bulgaria, like hardly another European country, unhesitatingly adjusted its commercial policy to the central European market, which alone was in a position to absorb its products at reasonable prices.

Foreign Trade Policy

Germany took over stocks of tobacco which had accumulated in the course of several years and delivered to the Bulgarian railroads equipment and rolling stock that had been lacking for a long time. Bulgaria's foreign trade policy was supplemented by an equally far-sighted economic guidance in the interior of the country. Agriculture was put on a sound basis, and the cultivation of agrarian products was increased for which there was a demand in central Europe and especially in Germany. Reich Minister Dr. Funk furthermore stressed that Bulgaria was facing a bright future as a transit country. The Danube would gain greatly in importance because of the raw materials which would be transported from the gigantic spaces of the East to the West.

The fight against Bolshevism, Dr. Funk went on to say, had made all European countries realize that the victory of the Axis Powers in this war is a historic necessity. Europe can only live if Germany remains victorious. An upheaval of the kind this war has caused, must transform all phases of life. The new era shapes life anew and determines its new laws. This also applies to economy which knows no immutable principles.

The laws of the Anglo-Saxon liberalistic world order have been done away with. Europe's peoples have recognized that economic dependence also means a political danger. When this fact is generally acknowledged, the European countries can no longer be induced to let their economic policy depend on international interests and influences.

Economic Collaboration

Europe will direct and form its economic life in accordance with the principles which have proved their efficiency. On this basis a planned economic collaboration will develop in the new Europe which will adjust production to the needs of the individual countries and establish a new balance of trade accounts. It is Germany's aim to increase the economic strength of each country and to intensify the international exchange of goods for the benefit of all participants.

In this manner a high standard of living of the European nations can be stabilized which will no more be subject to the fluctuations of international economic trends, but will be based on the achievement and productivity of the newly organized and pacified continent. Concluding his address, Dr. Funk stated that the lessons of this war would cause the European nations to act so that in the future economic interference of Powers outside of Europe would no longer have any chance of success. Wars such as England conducted in 1914 and as England is carrying on at present will then become senseless and will no longer be waged.

July Wool-Cotton Futures Trade Sharply Below '40

WASHINGTON.—The Agriculture Department reported July trading in wool-cotton futures in the New York Wool-Cotton Exchange aggregated 5,565,000 pounds, an increase of 26 per cent compared over June but a drop of 44 per cent from July, 1940.

The amount of open contracts for future delivery increased 40,000 pounds during the month to 5,880,000 pounds outstanding at the close of business July 31. The daily average of open contracts was 6,030,000 pounds, compared with 5,285,000 in June and 9,616,000 in July 1940.

During July this year, the dominant wool-cotton future was December, accounting for 44 per cent of the open contracts outstanding at the end of the month.—Christian Science Monitor.

So There!

A new and true "white feather" story from Whitehall, told by a writer in the Evening Standard.

A retired Major, a soldier, and a young civilian were traveling in the same railway compartment.

The Major talked to the soldier, extolled his bravery, extended his adulation to all men in the fighting services, and referred pointedly to young men in civilian dress who had failed to do their duty in the war.

The young civilian kept quiet until the train stopped at a station. Then he got up to leave.

"I'd like you to know," he said to the Major, "that I work in the Foreign Office. If it hadn't been for us you wouldn't have had your war at all."—Christian Science Monitor

Answered Truthfully

"Whatever made you buy a house in such a desolate spot?"

"The smartest real estate agent in the business."—Christian Science Monitor.

AMERICAN, BRITISH SEA FORCES DIFFICULT TO OPERATE JOINTLY

Independent Action of Axis' Fleets Is Big Advantage; Can Check Enemy Move in Two Oceans

By REAR-ADMIRAL TA NETSUGU SOSA, (retired)

Condensed from the Toa Kaiho, July, issue, 1941, and translated by Contemporary Opinions

People have come to entertain a good deal of concern about the fighting power of an Anglo-American combined fleet. Since the available figures about the number and category of warships owned by these Powers are far from being reliable, it is hardly possible to assess their combined strength with a measure of accuracy.

But the fighting strength of a fleet can be measured not merely by the number of warships and the caliber of guns but by such invisible factors as command and discipline, fighting morale, and marksmanship. Furthermore, naval bases are of vital importance in operations. Therefore, even if statistics about the number of warships are unreliable, a careful study of these factors enables us to examine the fighting power of a fleet.

Before dwelling upon the main subject, it must be pointed out that it is yet highly problematical whether something like an Anglo-American combined fleet will really be brought into being.

Marked Difference

Suppose the United States and Britain form a combined fleet, the first question would be that of command and discipline. The British might have a good deal of fighting spirit because they well know that their country is actually endangered, but the Americans might not be inspired greatly by such abstract slogans as the protection of democracy. Therefore, there might be a marked difference in their war-mindedness and sentiment.

What is still worse: The Americans might have a superiority complex over the British because they are helping the latter, while on the other hand the British, though they look down on the Americans at heart, might try to utilize as much as possible American aid for their own purpose. Such being the circumstances, it is unthinkable that the command and discipline of their combined fleet would prove satisfactory. It is to be recalled here that during the first World War the Allies had much trouble due to the "wilfulness" of the American Expeditionary Forces.

In contrast, the Axis Powers can operate their respective fleets independently in accordance with a fundamental agreement, avoiding interference with each other's command and discipline, because they are each allotted their own area of operations and inasmuch as their fleets consist of such boats as specially designed for their own purpose. In addition, they can restrain the activities of the Anglo-American fleet in both the Pacific and the Atlantic.

Navies' Weaknesses

Should the Anglo-American camp decide that the American fleet take charge of the Pacific and the British Navy the Atlantic, it might well cope with the Axis front. But this distribution of fleet strength is hardly possible because even the British Isles cannot be protected fully by the Union Jack single-handed. Thus, the British and American navies will be obliged to operate jointly in both the Pacific and the Atlantic, with the consequence that their weaknesses incidental to a combined fleet will necessarily be brought to light.

But there is one advantage on the side of the Anglo-American combination, i.e. joint use of their naval bases. This is especially essential for the American Navy which has to cross the Pacific or the Atlantic before their operations against the enemy. If the American fleet use British bases in the southwestern Pacific, it could enjoy various advantages and increase markedly its fighting strength. Therefore, Japan will never look on with folded arms the progress of Anglo-American collaboration in this part of the Pacific, and accordingly it is doubtful whether the American fleet can exploit fully the advantages coming from the joint use of British bases in the Pacific. If it should fail, the Anglo-American combined fleet would inevitably lose much of its combative power.

Strength Unknown

The numerical strength of the Anglo-American combined fleet is an unknown quantity. It is reported that as of last October (1940) the American Navy has a global tonnage of about 1,500,000, the British Navy around 2,150,000, the German Navy approximately 300,000, and the Italian Navy about 680,000. But because little is known how many new ships have since been built and how many damaged or sunk, assessing the strength of the Anglo-American fleet is hardly possible. Broadly speaking, however, it can be said that the possible strength of the American Navy plus British warships still remaining in commission constitute the strength of the combined fleet.

According to the Washington Government's building program, the strength of the American Navy six years hence will be 3,500,000 tons, involving 701 ships. But we need not be frightened at these figures. Even if utmost efforts are made solely for this purpose for the coming six years, yet there is doubt whether such a gigantic program will be accomplished with success.

If the United States is forced to execute this naval program and, at the same time, to carry out actual fighting, it is evident that the program will be delayed much longer. Suppose the Anglo-American fleet is formed in the near future, warships the United States can supply will be the treaty strength (totaling 1,262,000 tons, involving 15 capital ships) and part of the additional strength projected in the second Vinson plan (totaling 295,00 tons with 3 capital ships).

Damages Larger

As to the damages the British Navy has sustained since the outbreak of the European War, no exact estimate can be made. But so much is clear that the damages are larger than new buildings and accordingly the reduction of the British naval strength is more marked than generally imagined.

Moreover, inasmuch as many convoys are necessary to protect shipping lines to the British Isles against the German counter-blockade by aircraft and submarines and part of the British fleet must be left in the Mediterrenean, the number of British warships available for first line service of the Anglo-American combined fleet may not be large. The situation will grow from bad to worse if the Axis offensive is carried out with success in both the British waters and the Mediterranean, thereby dealing further destruction to the British fleet.

It is true, we must not make light of the British Navy which still have 13 capital ships, including such superior ones as the King George, but history shows that a combined fleet cannot make good for its inherent weakness by numerical superiority. It would be highly difficult for the Anglo-American combined fleet to carry out successful unified operations. Although its numerical strength is undeniably gigantic, is there no fear that the combined fleet will follow the unhappy example set by the Franco-Spanish armada one and a half century ago?

U.S. COFFEE BILL SOARS $200,000,000 FOR YEAR

40 Per Cent Increase Caused by Quota Agreement

By RAYMOND L. HOADLEY

N.Y. Herald Tribune

Almost every housewife is making a contribution through her weekly food budget toward the stabilization of economics in South American coffee-growing States. A a direct result of the inter-American coffee agreement, she is paying at the rate of $200,000,000 more for the family's breakfast coffee than she did in the 12 months prior to October 1, 1940. And coffee prices soon may go much higher.

A year ago the United States and 14 Latin-American countries entered into a quota agreement to stabilize the price of coffee. The agreement, like all accepted treaties, was approved by the Senate, and during debate it was estimated that this move on our part to alleviate the disorder produced by the war's interruption of the world coffee trade would cost the American consumer some $25,000,000.

Supply has been adjusted to demand in the first year of the agreement and the South American coffee producers are more prosperous. But the "wee bit" increase in coffee prices that Administration Senators predicted as late as last February has boomeranged into a 40 per cent increase and the top is not in sight.

The Army Quartermasters Corps has decided to reject bids opened September for 11,517,000 pounds "because the current market level is unjustified." The Office of Price Administration believes the price of green coffee is too high, but for diplomatic reasons seems powerless to do anything about it. Domestic coffee dealers, on the other hand, can't sell below their costs. Colombia (second largest grower) has set new minimum export prices for the new quota year about a cent a pound above recent spot quotations in New York. Brazil is expected to follow suit. Obviously the situation has reached an impasse at the end of the agreement's first year.

The situation confronting the coffee trade at the time the agreement was signed was this: peacetime consumption was 25,000,000 bags, of which the United States took some 15,000,000. With Europe at war we became the only major importer and Latin America unloaded its coffee at almost any price offered. Consequently the price went to the lowest point in history.

To correct these conditions the producing countries and the United States signed the agreement which established definite quotas for the importation of coffee into the United States from each of the producing States. These quotas provided for a total United States supply for the year ending October 1, 1941, of 15,545,000 bags—an amount larger than that consumed in America in any previous year. The trade and government officials alike thought that this agreement would permit moderately higher prices for the producer and assure the domestic consumer of ample supplies at reasonable prices.

But things haven't worked out that way. Prices for green coffee have doubled, the trade has been harassed by trading rules and regulations and the price of roasted coffee to the housewife has advanced 40 per cent. Trade circles expect it will reflect soon the full 100 per cent advance in green coffee.

These things didn't happen because of the operation of the quota system, but because its existence gave certain producing countries an opportunity to take advantage of the imports limitation. The first to cash in on the quota system was Colombia and that nation on November 22, 1940, established a minimum export price a cent and a quarter above the then market price. This action forced buyers into the market with a rush. Then decree followed until prices had doubled. In fact, prices advanced from seven and a half cents a pound to 15½ cents in seven months.

Last July Brazil followed Colombia's lead in the field of artificial price control, but bettered the latter country by fixing the price two cents a pound above the market price. Here, too, prices of the biggest coffee-producing nation have doubled from 6½ cents to 13 cents a pound.

HOW BURMESE REBELS FOUGHT BRITISH TOLD

True Picture of Last Rebellion Brought to Light

By H. RAMIAH

Special to the Japan Times and Advertiser

The British would have the world believe that the Burmese are supporting them in this war, and that the Burmese are in love with the British Empire. In an attempt to create this impression the British have been circulating countless false stories about the cooperation of the Burmese in the border defense of Burma. They also forged a statement of Premier U. Saw on the eve of the latter's departure from England recently. While he exposed the hypocracy and falsehood of the British with regard to the Atlantic Charter in its application to Buma, (or rather its non-application to Burma), the British tried to suppress the true facts of his statement, and tried to send in its place a cooked one complimentary to themselves. However, the facts regarding the Burmese Premier's true statement leaked out from the United States, after he reached that country.

In order to show, in clear light, the true relations between the Burmese and the British Government, we cannot do better than recall the 1930-'1 Rebellion of that country, which, though suppressed at the time, has not lost its spirit of revolt and is still being maintained as strong as ever. Lest it may be alleged that the accounts given here are of the writer's own fancy, distinctly pointed out that the account is based entirely on the Annual Report of the Government of India, which cannot be denied.

British Surprised

The British were taken by surprise when the Burmese rebellion broke out at the end of December, 1930. The Burmese had outwitted the ever-vigilant British bureaucrats, and the rebel leaders had organized the movement unknown even to the secret police of the Provincial Government, (Burma being an Indian province then). Another remarkable feature of the Rebellion was its rapid extension to all corners of the province, which in itself bespoke of the volume of hatred that the Burmese bore against the British Government. It first broke out in the Irrawaddy district and spread far and wide in the province within the next three months. We are unable to credit the Government with its being able to give any plausible cause or causes of the rebellion, since they have come to definite conclusions on the point.

It may be that they have not cared to find out the exact causes of the rebellion, since they suppressed it and since they felt sure that they would always be able to suppress such rebellions if they should occur. Why should they bother themselves about the causes of rebellions and sentiments and agonies of subject countries, so long as they do not form a basic menace to the existence of the Empire? The British do not believe that any other race or people on this globe have a soul, an aspiration, a wish, a future, as the English people have. The result is that self-centredness is the only guiding principle of the British people. However, it is easy to an outsider to understand why the Burmese rebelled against the British, though the British might try to confound either by giving no cause or many false causes. The Burmese are a race who love liberty and free growth, and they are ever waiting to uproot the British rule in their country, at any opportune moment. On account of this burning desire in them, they have been the most ardent admirers of the freedom movement of the Indian National Congress, and have participated in all of its activities.

Note Published Jointly

The Governments of India, and Burma, however, jointly published the following note on the causes of the rebellion: The causes of the rebellion are primarily political and not economic. It reflected various feature rather than flowed from any single cause. There is little doubt that it began as a definite attempt to overthrow the Government in a district specially selected by reason of a tradition of contumacy dating back to the time of the Burmese kings. The Burmese villager is excitable in temperament and is generally ready to listen to any plausible tongue. Open rebellion headed by a pretender in the person of the mysterious Saya San made an immediate appeal, while a child-like faith in charms and magic left no doubt of invulnerability against the foe.

The spread of the rebellion was due mainly to itinerant phongyis (Buddhist Monks) whose preachings against the Government were helped by unprecedented economic depression and a growing feeling of nationalism. The latter, emerging from the political ferment that followed the first World War and quickened by the political enquiries of the Statutory Commission and by the Separation controversy, has tended to assume a racial bias not only against Indians, but also against Europeans and Chinese.

Symbol of Victory

Be it as it may, the main rebellion area comprised five contiguous districts as the middle stretch of Lower Burma running north and south along the lower reaches of the Irrawaddy. A sixth generally-affected-district bulged to the east from this central stretch. Geographical features played an important part, for this hinterland region is flanked on either side by a range of hills, the lower slopes of which are covered with jungle, and providing an admirable natural retreat for the rebels. This served to prolong their fight with the forces of the British. It was found out by contrast, that the open cultivated country was a great disadvantage to the rebels, as the rebellion was quickly stamped out in that region. The remarkable feature of the rebellion was the tattooing. Rebels were tattooed with the word "Galon", representing the fabulous bird of Hindu Mythology which destroys the "naga" or snake, the emblem of the Britisher. The Galon was thus the symbol of victory over the British, and the rebels were called by the name of the Galon army.

Another feature of the rebellion was the secrecy of its preparations. This was particularly marked in the Tharrawaddy district, where the initial outbreak took the local authorities completely by surprise. It should be noted that this had been a feature of previous risings. The rebels started with the murder of officials (British), and did not avoid open engagement with the forces of the foreign Government. Afterward they resorted to guerrilla warfare also.

Regarding the course of the rebellion, by April of the following year, it was suppressed in Yamethin but was no more than held in check in Tharrawaddy, Insein and Henzada, the districts forming the southern block of the rebellious area. From there it spread northward and suddenly broke out in the Thayetmyo district in April and in the Prome district in May, causing considerable confusion to the British administrators. If it once got a good foothold in that area it could have easily spread further north Upper Burma with its vast stretches of jungle. After many military engagements which accounted for casualties of more than 2,000 rebels, the rebellion was broken up after full eight months. Saya San was hanged, but the Burmese hatred for the British remained.

Prevent Flat Train Wheels

A method of eliminating the flattening of wheels on railroad trains by preventing them from skidding on rails with locked brakes has been developed by the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company. The method is applicable to other devices and purposes, such as keeping two or more airplane motors operating in synchronism.

When wheels on railroad trains lock in the braking process they have very little stopping power for the train. The friction produced by sliding on the rails is small compared with that which is produced by the larger area of the brake shoe against the rotating wheel. If all the wheels on a train locked it would skid for a long distance. If one or more wheels lock there is not only a reduction in the control over the train's speed but resulting damage to the wheels.

The new device applies a commutator to the axle of all the wheels on each car. If all the commutators turn at the same rate all the wheels are slowing down at the same rate. If one of the commutators gets out of step it causes the brakes on that wheel to be released until all wheels are again turning at the same rate.—N.Y. Herald Tribune.

Service

Young Thing: "Do you charge batteries here?"

Service Station Man: "Sure, ma'am."

Young Thing: "Then put in a new one and charge it to Dad."—Commerce Gusher.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

An evening of entertainment for presenting Modern Poems to Wounded Soldiers will be held this evening from 6 p.m. at the Sangyo Kumiai Chuo Kaikan (Industrial Union Central Hall) Yurakucho.

Miss Michiyo Morris will soon leave for French Indo-China on a culture mission. She is being sent by the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai (Society for International Cultural Relations).

The regular meeting of the Kanto branch of the Industrial Chemistry Society will be held at the Electric Association Hall, Yurakucho, on Saturday from 1 p.m. Mr. Katsurai, Mr. Matsuno and Mr. Sofue will be the speakers for the afternoon.

Anyone interested in botany is invited to join the Tokyo Botany Hobby Society on a trip Saturday afternoon. All are to gather in front of Zushi Station at 10 a.m. Mr. Tomitaro Makino will conduct the trip and give lectures along the way.

The Kaimei Society will hold a lecture meeting at the Japan Industrial Club, Marunouchi, at 2 p.m. on Saturday. Dr. Takao Ono will speak on "Food Problems of the Yedo Days."

The Fuel Association will hold a lecture meeting at the Japan Mining Society Hall, Nishi Ginza, on Saturday at 1:30 p.m.

Works by members of the Japan Youngmen's Art School have been published by the Tsubunkaku Publishing Company under the title of "Eight Works."

The "Okuralo Music Society" has cancelled the fifth program of new Japanese works and of arrangements of classical Western Works for Okuralo, which was to be held at the Meiji Seimei Auditorium, 7 p.m. today.

Under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra will present an "Italian Music Evening" for its fourth periodical subscription concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m. today. A first performance in the country will be "Scarlattiana" by Alfredo Casella, modern Italian composer, for which Miss Shizuko Saneyoshi will be the piano soloist.

Other numbers include Cherubini's "Anacreon" Overture; Verdi's "Aida" Prelude, and Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony."

In the series of ten musical lectures sponsored by the Sumeru Music Institute, the sixth lecture is to be held at the Hitotsubashi Kodo, 7 to 9 p.m. today. Miss Chieko Hara is to appear as the piano soloist. Lectures are to be given by Takehiko Kojima, Nobuyoshi Shida, and Teichu Maki.

The Contemporary Light Music Culture Club, the Takahashi Musical Art Society, and the Tokyo Light Music Amateur Club are jointly offering a Light Music Evening at the Nihon Seinenkan, 6:30 p.m. today. Among those scheduled to appear on the program are the Shochiku Light Music Band; Koichi Sugii and his Music Band; Tadashi Osanai, accordion soloist; Miss Suzuko Kawakami and her Asia Flamenco Band; Miss Tamae Toyoshima, soprano; Eizaburo Hirayama, mandolin soloist; Tokihiko Izumi, baritone, and his band, and the Obara Guitar Band conducted by Yasumasa Obara.

The Pavlova Ballet School, which since the recent death of Miss Eleana Pavlova has been directed by her sister, Miss Nadedja Pavlova, will present its annual Autumn Ballet Recital at the Gunjin Kaikan, 7 p.m., Friday, December 19. Among the numbers on the program are "Ballet in White", "Death and the Maiden," "Tsukimiso," and "Dance of the Hours" from "La Gioconda."

The New Symphony Orchestra will present its series of Osaka concerts at the Asahi Kaikan, under the auspices of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun, today, Saturday, and Sunday, 7 p.m., as scheduled. However, as Joseph Rosenstock has been unable to make the trip to the Kansai owing to the new regulations restricting the traveling of foreigners in Japan, the direction of the three programs was taken over in the last hour by Kazuo Yamada, young composer and conductor.

Today's program will include Mozart's Symphony No. 41, in C major ("Jupiter" Symphony); Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 3, in C minor; and Strawinski's Ballet Suite, "The Fire Bird." The piano soloist for the Beethoven Concerto will be Miss Mutsuko Kuroda, young Osaka pianist, who won the first prize in the piano department of the National Japanese Musical Concours, last year.

Saturday's concert will feature Mozart's Symphony No. 39 in E flat major; Liszt's Hungarian Fantasy, and "Danse Macabre," with Motonari Iguchi as the piano soloist; and Wagner's Overture to the opera, "Tannhaeuser."

Slavic music will be presented for Sunday's program, which will include Smetana's Overture to the opera, "The Bartered Bride"; Tchaikovski's Piano Concerto No. 1 in B flat major, played by Miss Sonoko Inoue, and Dvorak's Fourth Symphony in G major.

On its way back to the Kanto, the New Symphony Orchestra will stop over at Nagoya for another concert to be given at the Nagoya Public Hall, 7 p.m. Tuesday, November 16. Miss Sonoko Inoue will play Tchaikovski's Piano Concerto No. 1, in B flat major, and the orchestra will play Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony, and Wagner's ("Tannhaeuser" Overture.

The Nisei Association of Japan has moved into its new office at 48 banchi, 1 chome, Aoyama Minami-cho. Telephone number is 48-3694. All Nisei who are interested in this organization are asked to get in touch with Mr. Soyen Yamashita, general secretary of the association at the above office.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National school hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Friday
—Morning—

7:00 Time, News and Radio Exercise.
7:30 Talk on "National Resolution," by Shigeomi Nomura; Patriotic Poem Recital by Sadao Maruyama.
8:00 News, Music.
8:50 Radio Exercise for National Schools.
10:00 News; Juvenile hour, Talk and Music on "Over the Waves," by Shizuka Hojo.
10:30 Wartime housekeeping hour: Talk on "Real Power of the Invincible Armada," by Rear-Admiral Kunishige Taketomi.
11:00 National school hour: Talk on "All Little Nation With One Heart," by Kaichi Kanazawa.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time, News.
12:30 Youngmen Japan Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Takashi Hattori: "Patriotic March," March "Old Friends," Overture "Light Cavalrymen" (Suppe), March "Under Double-headed Eagle Flag" (Wagner) and "The Warship March" (T. Setoguchi)
1:00 Narration "An Automobile Corp," (K. Sato) by Den Ohinata.
1:30 Wartime housekeeping hour: Talk on "Provisions," by an announcer.
2:00 National school hour: Serial warfront geography (1) "Hawaii and Malay Peninsula," by Tenji Okukawa.
3:30 Music for workers.
4:00 National school teachers' hour: Talk on "Wartime National Education," by Tokiomi Umigo of Tokyo Imperial University.
5:00 News (music).
5:50 Program announcement.

—Evening—

6:00 Little nation's hour: News, and Japan, Germany and Italy March Album, explanation by Chikara Matsui.
6:30 "Our Determinations," by Admiral Sankichi Takahashi.
7:30 "Calling Nation," by Hiroya Ino, Agriculture and Forestry Minister.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement: Naniwabushi "Five Reconnoitering Soldiers" (Y. Takashige), by Hideo Umehara; and Japan Broadcasting Wind Music Band under Takio Niki, "Great Asia March," and 3 other wind music.
9:00 News; Japan Broadcasting Chorus under Toshiaki Okamoto, piano accompaniment by Yoko Mori.
10:00 Time and Today's War Situation News.

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OFFICIAL ACTION TOWARD AMERICA TAKEN BY ALLIES

U.S. Charge d'Affaires at Berlin and Rome Handed Notifications on Axis War Moves

HUNGARY ANNOUNCES RELATIONS CUT

America Also Declares War on Germany and Italy—Uruguay May Continue Relations—Bolivia Now Against Japan

Domei

BERLIN, December 11.—Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister, handed Leland B. Morris, United States Charge d'Affaires here, at noon today, a note stating that Germany, commencing today, regards itself in a state of war with the United States of America.

At 4:30 p.m. today, Chancellor Adolf Hitler announced that passports have been handed to Mr. Morris.

Italy's Entry Informed

Domei

ROME, December 11.—Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, at 2:30 p.m. today officially informed A. C. Kirk, United States Charge d'Affaires in Rome, of Italy's declaration of war against the United States.

The official statement said, "The King and Emperor declares that Italy, commencing today, regards itself in a state of war with the United States of America."

Hungary Severs Relations

Domei

BUDAPEST, December 11.—The Government officially announced today that Hungary has severed diplomatic relations with the United States.

U.S. Congress Votes War

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 11.—The United States Congress has voted for declaration of war against Germany and Italy, according to a report received here from Washington today.

Uruguay May Stay Out

Domei

BERLIN, December 11.—Circles close to the Uruguayan Foreign Office declared yesterday that the Government did not intend to break off diplomatic relations with either Germany or Italy since the United States is not in danger of being attacked by them, it was reported here from Montevideo today.

Bolivia Takes War Step

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—The Bolivian Government has announced that Bolivia has declared war against Japan, it was reported here today from La Paz.

Transactions Forbidden

Domei

VICHY, December 11.—The Government of Argentina has prohibited all monetary transactions with Japan, according to a Havas report from Buenos Aires today.

JAPAN'S VICTORY CAUSES CHANGE PLAN FOR BRITAIN

Churchill Admits Terrific Blow Suffered—Australians Seen Terror-Struck

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 11.—In surveying the present situation before the House of Commons, Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, today declared that he could not think of a sea power which has ever struck such a dangerous blow as the British have suffered in losing their two battleships in the Far East, it was reported here from London today.

The loss of the 35,000-ton Prince of Wales and the 32,000-ton Repulse means a complete change of British plans, Mr. Churchill said.

Australians Warned

Domei

LISBON, December 11.—High Australian authorities have warned the public of the critical situation arising from disastrous Japanese attacks on American and British naval forces and shipping at sea, it was reported here from Sydney today.

Special measures have been urged to cope with the possibility of eventual disembarkment or acts of sabotage on communication lines, the report said.

Kweilin Suffers Raid

Domei

UNDISCLOSED AIR BASE, December 11.—Japanese air units based in South China today carried out a highly successful raid on Kweilin, northeastern Kwangsi Province destroying hangars and airplanes and setting fire to military establishments in the city. The Kweilin airfield had been carefully camouflaged and had been intended as a concentration point of new airplanes for attacking the rear of the Japanese advance upon Hongkong.

Fight on U.S. Declared

Chancellor Hitler, Thursday afternoon, immediately after the signing of the new Axis agreement on unrelenting war against America and Britain, took the platform before a giant assembly in Berlin to proclaim Germany's stand side-by-side with Japan and Italy..

HITLER FLAYS ACTS OF U.S. AND BRITAIN

Past Violations of International Law and Greedy Arrogance Told—World Relieved at Japan's Rise to Action

Domei

BERLIN, December 11.—Thundering applause greeted Chancellor Adolf Hitler's announcement that Germany and Italy have declared war against the United States and that the three Powers have agreed not to sign an armistice with the United States or Britain without a complete and mutual consent.

Chancellor Hitler commenced his Reichstag speech at 3:05 p.m. today and ended speaking at 5:32 p.m. during which time, he reviewed past acts of the democracies which eventually led to conflict throughout the world.

Bitterly assailing President Roosevelt's policies, Chancellor Hitler declared that since November 1939, Roosevelt has been systematically sabotaging European peace and since March, the same year, he began muddling internal European affairs which did not in the least concern him, especially since he understands nothing about these matters.

Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal policy, the Fuehrer continued, would have landed him before a peoples tribunal in European countries on the charge of squandering national wealth. He would have been put in jail by civil courts on the charge of fraudulent business practices and many Americans no doubt have been aware of this fact, he said.

Chancellor Hitler told his audience that "even if we did not have an alliance with Japan, we are convinced that Mr. Roosevelt and the Jews would ruin one State after another."

To Be Decided Now

German and Italian leadership, he continued, has possessed sufficient insight and power to realize that the question to be or not to be will now be decided forever.

"The Reich and Italy would now march shoulder to shoulder with Japan in the fight against Great Britain and the United States Chancellor Hitler declared.

At the beginning of his speech, the Fuehrer referred to the rejection of his peace offer of 1940 by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and said that it had then become clear that this war must be fought to its end.

"If Providence had willed it so," Chancellor Hitler asserted, "that this fight could not be spared the German nation, then I am thankful to it that it has entrusted me with the conduct of the hard struggle, which for 500 or 1,000 years to come will shape decisively not only your German history but also the history of Europe and even the entire world."

Chancellor Hitler spoke of the North African front which has been secured again by the recapture of Agedabia Benghazi, Derna and Bardia, all of which were temporarily in British hands.

Meantime, a "disastrous shadow of terrible danger" hovered over Europe,

(Continued on Page 2)

VICTORY IS ASSURED, SAYS FASCIST CHIEF

Axis United With Heroic Japan Against America, States Mussolini in Rome

250,000,000 PEOPLE READY

Von Ribbentrop Hands War Note to U.S. Charge in Berlin—Neutrality Breach Scored

Domei

ROME, December 11.—Shortly after Italy declared war against the United States at 3:50 p.m. today, Premier Benito Mussolini addressed an enthusiastic and applauding crowd at 4:15 p.m. from the balcony of Palazzo Venezia.

When Premier Mussolini told the huge crowd that Italy and Germany have declared war against the United States, cheering and wild enthusiasm greeted his words.

"Comrades," Premier Mussolini declared, "This is a holiday of great decisions in Italian history and of memorable events which will change the history of the new continent.

"The Powers of the pact, Fascist Italy and National Socialist Germany, stand today more closely united than ever at the side of heroic Japan against the United States of America.

"The Three Power Pact changes into a military alliance which rallies around its flags 250,000,000 people who are ready for anything in order to win.

"Neither the Axis Powers nor Japan wanted expansion of conflict. One man, an authentic democratic despot by his endless provocations with which he betrayed his people, wanted this war and had prepared day by day with devilish obstinacy.

Premier Mussolini told his audience

(Continued on Page 4)

U.S. Aid for Chungking . . . ? It's Other Way Round Now

Domei

LISBON, December 11.—Faced by a fear-stricken and worried public at home, President Roosevelt has sent a confidential message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek asking for further resistance against Japan, it was reported here from Washington today.

The disastrous attack by the Japanese navy and its air arm on Hawaiian defenses, which were believed to have been impregnable, as well as the lightning attack on the Philippines, Guam, Wake and Malaya has caused the President to ask for Chungking assistance, it was said.

Coming on top of the stunning blows on American and British defenses, the Japanese Imperial Navy's sinking of the American battleship West Virginia and Oklahoma and the destruction of the British battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse have added to the President's consternation, the report said.

Fearing the possible effect of the telling blows the Japanese armed forces have inflicted upon the Democracies, President Roosevelt no longer promises to help Chungking but now pleads for continued resistance by Generalissimo Chiang against Japan, it was said.

Swiss Taking Over

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—United States interests in Japan in future will be taken care of by the Swiss Legation in Tokyo, Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, announced in Washington today.

Plane Output Boosted

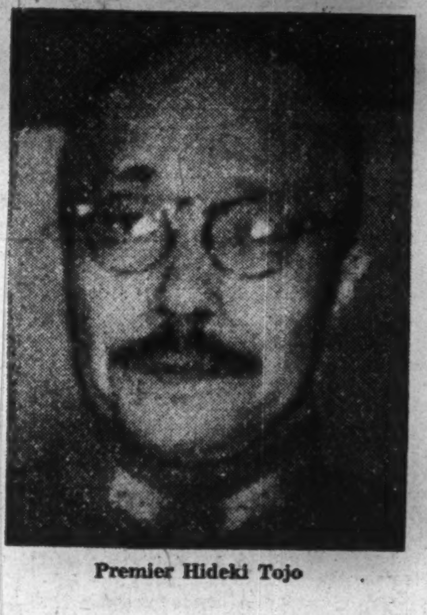
Domei

VICHY, December 11.—Panic-stricken and dumbstruck by the lightning speed of the Japanese air assaults on the American Pacific bases and the destruction of picked long range bombers and the much publicized "Flying

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE DOWN 202 U.S. PLANES ON PHILIPPINES

Premier Tojo's Statement



Premier Hideki Tojo

Expressing his unshakable conviction in the eventual victory of the Japanese, Premier Hideki Tojo made the following statement Thursday night on the occasion of the entrance of Germany and Italy into the war against the United States.

Premier Tojo declared:

"Today, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States. Through this renewed pledge, the three Powers have agreed not to give up the fight against the common enemy until the victory has been theirs and not to conclude an armistice or peace without complete understanding among themselves. With the separation of the world into two camps, one which seeks arbitrarily to maintain the status quo and the other which is bent earnestly in setting up a just new order, an Armageddon unparalleled in history is taking place. However, with justice on our side and with strength that is assuring, I feel positive that victory shall be ours. I should like to express my fullest felicitations on the strengthening of the bonds among the three countries and at the same time, my immovable belief in a more glorious future."

MANCHOU TO SHARE FATE TO ESTABLISH NEW ORDER

Cheng Ching-hui Says People Firmly Determined to Cooperate for Holy War

Domei

HSINGKING, December 12.—In his statement issued at 11:20 p.m. Manchoukuo Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui re-assured that Manchoukuo will share the fate with Japan in establishing a new world order which is now under way.

The following is the gist of his statement:

An agreement was concluded among Japan, Italy, and Germany with respect to their joint prosecution of war against the United States and the British Empire, abstention from concluding peace and cooperation for the establishment of a new order.. It is a matter for congratulation that Japan, Germany and Italy agreed to prosecute the war forced upon them by the United States of America and the British Empire with all forceful means at their command until it ends in their victory.

The Manchoukuo people numbering

(Continued on Page 4)

DETAILED REPORT AWAITED ON THAI-JAPAN ALLIANCE

Assets of Several South American Countries in Japan Frozen, Tsuchiya Confirms

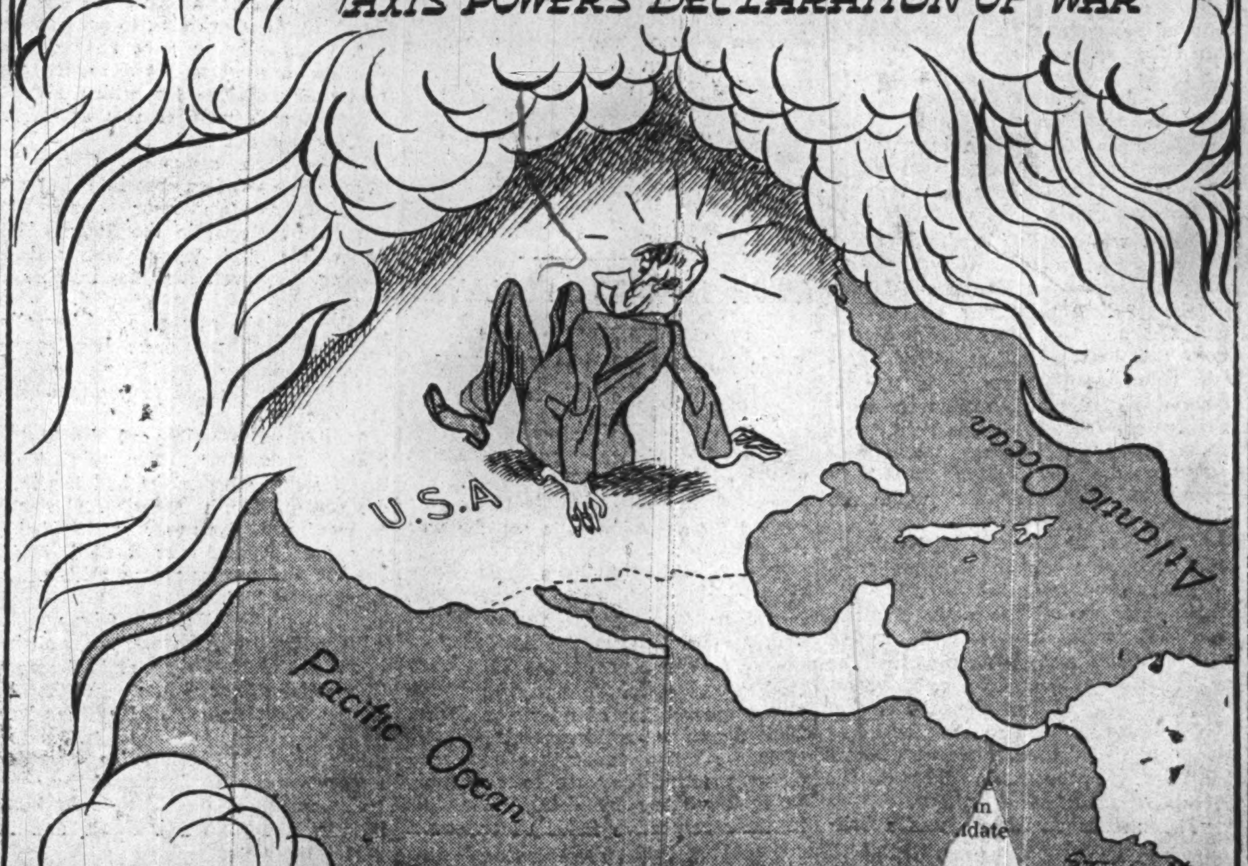
"Although no official reports have been received yet regarding the alliance between Japan and Thailand, I can officially say that we are expecting detailed reports in the near future," said Jun Tsuchiya who took the place of Tomokazu Hori at the press interview with foreign correspondents at the Board of Information this morning. Mr. Tsuchiya said that the regular Spokesman was unable to attend the conference this morning due to unavoidable business.

Mr. Tsuchiya stated that all the reports concerning the Alliance were "news reports" but he expected official reports in the near future.

When questioned about the reports in the newspapers this morning that Japan had frozen the assets of several South American countries, Mr. Tsuchiya said that although there is no official report of the declaration of war against Japan by these countries

(Continued on Page 4)

A BAD SET-BACK



Nippon Losses Claimed Few in Report by Navy

LANDING ON LUZON

Army and Navy Cooperate in Action—Entire Island Area Blasted by Air Force on Thursday

The air forces of the Imperial Navy have shot down 77 enemy planes including seven large-sized ones and destroyed 125 including 45 large and middle-sized ones or a total of 202 in the Philippine operations since the beginning of the campaign up to present, it was announced by the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters, at 11:30 a.m. today.

As to the losses on the part of the Japanese, the announcement says:—

A light cruiser was slightly damaged. The damage does not hinder the accomplishment of the mission of the vessel. A mine sweeper was sunk, but the majority of the crew members were rescued. (The sinking of a submarine-destroyer reported in the announcement of December 11 was a mistake for the above loss). Besides, a mine sweeper was heavily damaged.

With regard to losses on the part of the Japanese naval air forces, the announcement says:—

Nine planes were self-destroyed and one plane has not yet returned. Of the three planes which were reported as missing on December 11, it is disclosed, two made forced landings and crew members safely returned.

Luzon Landing Succeeds

Crack units of the Imperial Army and Navy of Japan, in close cooperation, landed at dawn today on the southern part of the Island of Luxon in the Philippines, it was announced by the Army Department and the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 6 a.m. today.

With the landing by these units, the Imperial land and sea forces have perfected their positions to attack the Island of Luzon from both flanks in cooperation with the Japanese forces which landed on the same island December 10.

Nichols Field Blasted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—A squadron of the Japanese Imperial Navy warplanes have attacked military objectives in and around Manila, dropping a great number of bombs on Nichols Field and on naval objectives, according to a report received here from Manila today.

The second attack immediately following the first caused a number of fires to break out in various places, the report stated, adding, that due to the strong sunshine and the silver color of the planes, it was very difficult to locate them and at times they flew at a height of 500 meters above the center of Manila.

Hongkong British Offering Desperate Resistance

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, December 11.—The British massed forces at the frontier of Hongkong are now offering desperate resistance against the attacking Japanese, according to reports reaching here. Fighting continued until night, and Hongkong is now in utter confusion, the residents feel uneasiness.

A Havas report says that the Singapore Government recognized the defeat of British forces and said as follows: "At the Kelantan front, fierce fighting is taking place, and British forces that retreated from a certain point are massed there. The British forces at Kuantan are desperately holding their position."

British Admit Japanese Successes

Domei

LISBON, December 11.—The British Broadcasting Corporation today admitted that Japanese forces in the Philippines have penetrated American defenses and have occupied fortified zones on Luzon.

The strategic bases of Luzon, Manila and Cavite have been bombed relentlessly night and day by Japanese aircraft and have sustained devastating losses, B.B.C. said.

The British radio added that Japanese Army units, which have successfully landed on the Malay Peninsula, have occupied an undisclosed sector on the eastern shore of the peninsula, while British forces have withdrawn southward from their former positions to reestablish their defenses.

KAYA TELLS NATION TO SHOW BY ACTION

Appreciation of Military Successes Must Be Revealed in Deeds Behind Front

What should come next to the brilliant successes achieved by the Imperial land and sea forces is the strong support from the home front to be expressed in the boost of national savings and the hard labor and the expansion of productive power, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya told the nation in his broadcast speech Thursday night.

"The great achievements of the Imperial forces," the Finance Minister said, "is due to their long years of hard labor and discipline, to which the whole nation behind the firing line should now be filled with thankfulness."

Then as to how now this thanks is to be expressed, Mr. Kaya remarked:

"Our thanks to the glorious military successes should not be limited to only words and feelings. We must strive to show the thanks in our daily deeds, which by the way is the imminent need of today.

"Since the outbreak of our hostilities against the Chungking regime, the nation has borne war expenses of about ¥26,000,000,000 and also the expenditure of ¥23,000,000,000 for the productivity expansion enterprises. To bring our war to a successful ending, which will take some years, we are expected to disburse several times or even scores of times more.

"The way for us to execute the huge burden lying in our way is our hard labor and savings, which is the key for the realization of our sacred aim of achieving the war now so courageously waged by our land and sea forces.

"It has been long established," the Finance Minister continued," that our nation is next to none in its high spirits every time emergency visited our country. Not a shadow of apprehension is needed in this line. What is a little concerning us now is the expected long years of patience and hard labor before the present warfare bears its success which is sure to come despite all said against it by hostile countries.

"I want to add here the instance of Britain. The country was very poorly prepared against wartime needs when it started fighting with Germany. What this nation relied and is still relying on is the abundant natural resources it is boasting. The poor war preparation has a little been made up since the hostilities began, apparently by dint of the rich resources. Then there is the tenacity historically noted as the nation's character. Through this tenacity, they expect to achieve something to recover to some extent what they lost in war. We must beware of this and be resolved to beat the Britisher even in their tenacity. We must expect the war may extend to scores of years during which the nation's effort will be required to the largest extent. Come what may, our nation's mettle will not suffer any shaking, I earnestly hope."

The Finance Minister's broadcast speech lasted 20 minutes from 7:30 p.m. Thursday. It was given to all over the country through the national network.

EX-FOREIGN MINISTER EXPECTED AXIS IN WAR

Yosuke Matsuoka Tells Scribes Quite Natural Thing for Germany, Italy to Join

To ex-Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka the joint German-Italian declaration of war on the United States and the British Empire is quite natural. "It was to come as a natural turn of things," he said at his Sendagaya residence to newspapermen Thursday just after the declaration was revealed by the Information Board.

"History changes," he declared, "the time has come for all the rest of the world to stand against the so-called democracies." So saying the former Foreign Minister showed no sign of a man who is recovering from his recent illness. He continued:

"Now the spheres of influence on the globe seem to have been clearly defined. Yes, I, in my last tenure of office, tried to prevent the then prevailing hostilities from wrapping the whole world. I really prayed for the realization of my wishes, and so appealed to President Roosevelt's sense of humanity to jointly plan something to curve the threatening trend. My effort proved a failure.

"However, the present joint front against America and Britain, will hasten the realization of Japan's aim of Hakko Ichiu, much to our satisfaction. Needless to say, Japan, Germany and Italy, along with other Axis friends, are bound to fight it out to achieve their ends. One pity of this connection is the present plight of the Chungking regime. Chiang Kai-shek, who should have been a member of our united front against the democracies, is still unable to do so. I wonder if there is a man in the Chungking regime who is enlightened enough to be aware of this."

REQUEST TO SUBSCRIBERS

According to Emergency Postal Regulations in force beginning today, the name and address of subscribers receiving the paper by mail should hereafter be accompanied by their nationality. It is requested that our foreign subscribers will kindly furnish us such information by using the following blank at once.

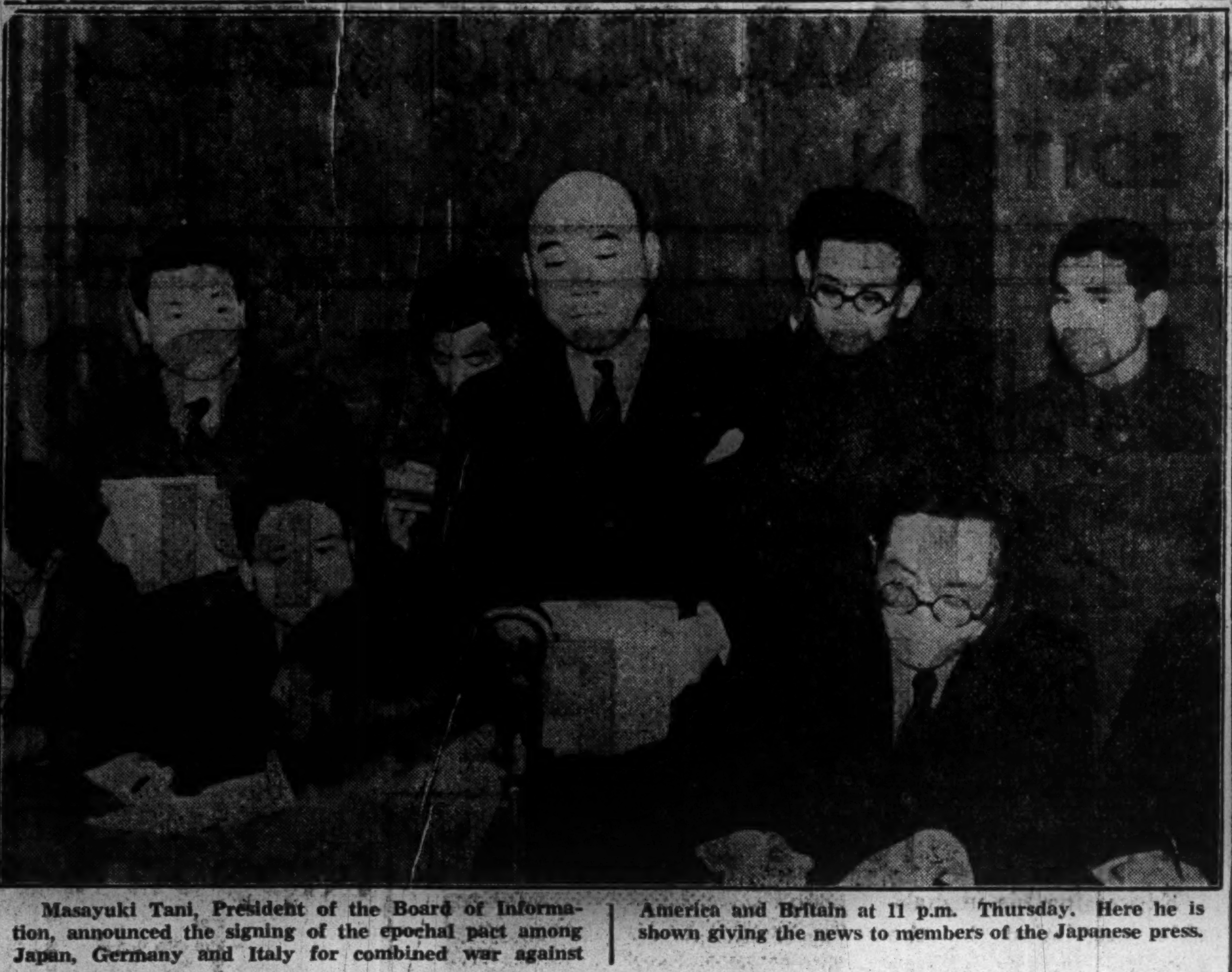
Date ……………………

Nationality ……………………

Name ……………………

Address ……………………

Agreement by Axis Powers Released



Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information, announced the signing of the epochal pact among Japan, Germany and Italy for combined war against America and Britain at 11 p.m. Thursday. Here he is shown giving the news to members of the Japanese press.

NEW ASIA

Conference Held

Domei

BANGKOK, December 11.—Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami at 10:30 a.m. today called on Thai Prime Minister Luang Pibul Songgram at the latter's official residence and held an important conversation for about one hour.

Prince Teh Wires Support

Prince Teh, Chairman of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, sent a telegram to Premier General Hideki Tojo, on Thursday, pledging full support of the six million people of Inner Mongolia to Japan's war effort. The telegram added that with the smashing victory of the Japanese Navy and Air Force soon after the declaration of war against America and Great Britain, the one thousand million Asiatic people consider it now to be the time for liberation of the Asiatic people against foreign domination.

Kishimoto Appointed

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 11.—The Chinese National Government of Nanking yesterday discharged Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, from the position he has held since 1929, appointing Hirokichi Kishimoto, Chief Secretary of the Shanghai Office of the Inspectorate-General, as his successor. It is understood that all important posts of the Maritime Customs will be assumed henceforth by either Japanese or Chinese nationals.

Former Naval Attache to Bangkok Talks Over Telephone With Premier Songgram

Premier Luang Pibul Songgram of Thailand on the occasion of the understanding reached in connection with the Japan-Thailand Offensive-Defensive Alliance, told the former naval attache to Bangkok, Captain Torikoshi, now head of the Osaka Defense Headquarters, that he was only keeping his promise when he arrived at this understanding. The conversation was held over an international telephone Thursday, according to Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

Captain: How are you, Your Excellency? We hold your resolve and determination which has made the Offensive-Defensive Alliance possible in the highest esteem and respect.

Premier: Thank you. I am indeed happy to have done my share. I was very glad to welcome the many thousands of well-disciplined Japanese soldiers into Thai.

Captain: Your Excellency's determination in my opinion, has made it possible for Thai to keep its independence and save it from the bloodshed of war.

Premier: I am satisfied with what I have done and I feel extremely relieved.

Captain: With the Offensive-Defensive Alliance, I feel that the people of both countries have been delivered from the possibility of an internecine, sanguinary war and that all the people of Thai join in thanking you for your decision.

Premier: It is with extreme joy that I can report now that the people of Thai have complete trust and faith in their Government and are supporting it. Together with the people of Thai, I hope to advance toward the common goal set for Thai and Japan.

Captain: I wonder if Your Excellency remember the two-hour conference which we had in a room in one corner of the official residence on October 1, 1940. Ever since that meeting, I've held unshaken faith in Your Excellency and knew that Your Excellency would not be influenced by the activities of the Americans and the British.

Premier: Yes, I recall that day very clearly. I did my best to abide by ence which we had in a room in one cerned with the propaganda of third countries. I'd like to go hand and hand with you, Captain Torikoshi, up the same road. Let us exert our best efforts for the good of Asia.

Captain: We shall always remember Your Excellency for carrying out that promise to the last letter. I imagine that you have received the news of the war in Hawaii and Singapore?

Premier: Yes, The victories of the Japanese have left me spell-bound. The progress the Japanese are making is simply unbelievable. I'm receiving the news of the war every minute. The Japanese forces have my deepest admiration and respect.

Captain: How are the members of your family, Your Excellency?

Premier: Thank you. They are feeling fine. Both of my two children are abroad. One of them is in America and the other in England. Are your wife and daughter well?

Captain: Thank you, My daughter in Bangkok was married recently. Has Your Excellency anything to say to the Japanese Navy?

Premier: Yes, I want to drink a toast to the spectacular achievements of the Japanese Navy. Further, I should like the Japanese to know that we have complete faith in the Japanese Navy.

Captain: I'll have to hang up now, Your Excellency. In the meantime, good health and may Thai forever prosper.

Premier: Goodbye.

Japan Air Force Fighting Wind and Rain, Catches Americans at Hawaii, Off Guard

The violent storm around the waters of Hawaii continuing for some days before the Japanese air raid on December 8 completely put the Americans in Hawaii off guard as they felt that no Japanese would take to the air in this gale and rain, according to Commander Saijiro Furuhashi, member of the Board of Information and concurrently of the Press Department of the Navy at the Imperial Headquarters, in a radio address Thursday night.

"When the Japanese air raid was conducted over Hawaii, it was around 8 a.m. in the morning. For several days before this, there was a big storm near Hawaii and the military and naval officials there evidently thought that the Japanese would never dare attempt any attack in this violent gale and rain.

"But this storm was a god-send. The Japanese planes in two formations took to the air. One of the subflights carried torpedoes while the others were loaded with lethal bombs. The sky raiders swept over Pearl Harbor and inflicted heavy casualties on the American ships as well as destroying the air fields and military establishments nearby. Many of the enemy planes were destroyed on the ground. That the Japanese losses were insignificant endorses the kind of maneuvers which our air men have been put through in the past years.

"In the western Pacific, the Japanese sky birds have carried on a ceaseless attack on Singapore, Manila and Davao in the Philippine Islands, and Wake and Guam. As the raid on Singapore was carried out at night, exact results of the damages could not be ascertained but two hangars were completely destroyed. As it was night, there must have been a large number of planes on the ground which must have been destroyed together with the hangars.

"There was no blackout in the streets of Singapore when the Japanese airmen appeared over the city. Searchlights criss-crossed the night sky and the anti-aircraft guns spitted out hot lead voluminously. It appears that the men below were excited and nervous because none of our planes was shot down. Just as the Japanese planes had finished baptizing Singapore with bombs and started to leave, the lights on the streets of Singapore went out.

"The attacks on Manila was a brilliant success as has already been reported. All of the major first line planes were completely demolished. With their destruction, the Japanese were able to effect landing on the Philippine Islands. And, further with the landing in the Malay region, the Japanese are now in a position to wrest the American and British bases in the Far East. The complete occupation of Guam by the Japanese army and navy is now only a matter of minutes.

"The sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse definitely destroyed the mainstay of the British Far Eastern Fleet, within three days after the opening of hostilities.

"When I picture the Peterel which refused to surrender and the British Far Eastern Fleet which was heading north, I feel that we must not become over-elated or ecstatic over the news of the victories. The spectacular achievements of the Japanese Navy in the past few days were not made possible in a day. They are the result of the tradition which the Japanese Navy has kept up since the Russo-Japanese War, its indifference to politics and outside criticism, its fidelity and loyalty to the Imperial Rescript which it has always kept close to its heart and to the ceaseless and arduous training."

REICH JAPANESE RESOLVED

Cable Foreign Minister Togo Pledging All Efforts

In a telegraphic message to Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo today, the Japanese residents of Germany expressed their resolution to see the war through to a successful finish adding that they wished to have their determination made known to all the people of Japan. The message further stated that the war means the beginning of the materialization of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the laying of the cornerstone of a greater Japan. The Japanese residents also stated their resolution to further Japanese-German friendship and to contribute to final victory by doing their best in their respective fields of endeavor.

NEIGHBORHOOD UNITS UNDER ONE CONTROL

Plan Decided by Vice-Ministers' Council at Suggestion of Home Ministry

Various matters now being put into practice through the neighborhood association will be placed under one control by the Home Ministry, the Thursday's session of the Vice-Ministers' Council decided, at the suggestion of the Ministry.

The neighborhood association, it will be recalled, is increasing in its importance as, for instance, an organ through which the rationing of daily necessaries, the national savings campaign or the precautions against espionage activities are greatly facilitated.

In view, however, of the fact that the neighborhood units have no interrelation among them as they come from different official or semi-official organizations at their will, the Home Ministry, most responsible for the well working of the association, has planned to introduce a thorough unification to tackle the imposed problems. The plan would be much more better if worked out as soon as possible, so that the Ministry's recent arrangement of giving the same date for the regular session of the association council will be accompanied by some other innovation, the interested authorities thought.

Thursday's decision at the Vice-Ministers' meeting, it is reported by the local press, is as follows:

(1) All matters which the various Government offices and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association intend to instruct to the neighborhood association for their realization, inclusive of the program for the New Asia Day, will first be discussed by the regular session of the conference of the information officers from varied Government and semi-Government offices. When other public bodies have some matters to be introduced to the nation through the neighborhood unit, they are requested to report the matters first to the Information Board or the Home Ministry.

(2) The said conference of the information officials will represent the Home Ministry, the Information Board, Tokyo Prefecture and Tokyo City. Its regular meeting will be held on the 10th of every month.

(3) Only those matters supported by the information officials' meeting will later be reconsidered jointly by the Home Ministry and the Information Board. The matters then approved will be informed to the neighborhood unit to be promptly and effectively carried into operation. The unit, it is understood, will have no need to attend to the items coming from other sources.

Hitler Flays Acts Of U.S. and Britain

(Continued From Page 1)

he said.

"Yielding to utter necessity, I decided in the autumn of 1939 to make at least an attempt to create conditions prerequisite for general peace by eliminating the acute tension between Germany and the Soviet Union," Chancellor Hitler declared.

"This was psychologically difficult in view of the attitude of the German people, particularly the Party toward Bolshevism.

"On the other hand, it was easy since all regions which appeared to Britain as particularly menaced and which England favored with assistance and pacts, Germany only had economic interest.

British Insinuations Told

"I may remind you that Britain offered its pacts of assistance in midsummer of 1939 to numerous States and countries, asserting that Germany intended to invade them and to rob them of their liberty.

"The German Government can state with the best of conscience that these were only insinuations which in no wise corresponded with the truth."

In referring to the winter campaign of the Finns against the Soviet Union, Chancellor Hitler said it filled him with bitterness and admiration . . . bitterness because Germany was not able to give military assistance.

Meantime, the Kremlin was carrying out military preparations since it believed the summer of 1941 a suitable moment to attack Germany.

The Soviet Union's participation in the war would have placed Great Britain in a position to take the offensive, Chancellor Hitler declared.

Dark clouds were beginning to gather over Europe, the Fuehrer said.

"When I became aware that danger to the Reich was beginning to arise in the east, I immediately gave an order to establish numerous new tank and motorized divisions for which abundant men and material was available" the Fuehrer declared.

The eastern campaign, Chancellor Hitler disclosed, has cost in killed and wounded, a little over double the casualties suffered in the Somme Battle in the first World War and in missing, not even half the number of that battle.

The Soviet campaign, Chancellor Hitler assured, would be handicapped only by winter but it would continue with increased fury when weather permits.

Assailing the policy of the United States, Chancellor Hitler pointed out that Germany has never had territorial designs on South America. Germany, he continued, has never participated in any war against the United States, but on the contrary was attacked by America in 1917.

Roosevelt Failures Given

In comparing the work accomplished by the United States and Germany, Chancellor Hitler pointed out that industry, business, art and culture have made tremendous advances in Germany while in the United States, President Roosevelt only has increased the country's national debt to exhorbitant figures, undermined business and increased unemployment.

To ensure Germany's and Europe's future for generations to come, this war will be fought to a decisive and victorious end, the Fuehrer declared.

To achieve this aim, Germany has not only gained military victories during the past two years but it will continue to make itself stronger and better equipped than its enemies.

"If Germany's armies had not stemmed the flood from eastern Europe, civilized Europe would have been drowned."

For years past, Chancellor Hitler declared, President Roosevelt had only one desire, namely, that somewhere in the world a war might break out so that he and the American capitalists might profit by it.

Since Mr. Roosevelt waited in vain for his war he started to defame and blockade totalitarian states and finally concluded pacts aimed against them, Chancellor Hitler pointed out.

Violation's Many

Dozens of acts of violation of international law have clearly revealed that the United States systematically was working for war, he said.

"The world must have felt a relief when finally the great Japanese nation, after having been provoked for years by the hyprocrite Roosevelt, put a stop to America's subversive activities and international machinations," the Fuehrer asserted.

"Japan's declaration of war has aroused admiration in every German, for Germany, just like Japan, wants nothing but the right to live to which it is fully entitled.

"Since for years past, Germany, Japan and Italy equally have suffered by Anglo-Saxon imperialistic arrogance, Germany and Italy regard themselves also at war with the United States.

"The three Powers, therefore, have concluded the following agreement and signed it in Berlin today;

"In unshakable determination not to lay down arms before the United States Japanese Government and the Italian Government have agreed to the following regulations:

1. Germany, Japan and Italy will jointly fight the war enforced upon them by the United States of America and England with all means at their disposal to a victorious end.

2. Germany, Japan and Italy pledge themselves not to conclude armistice or peace with either the United States or England without previous complete agreement.

3. Germany, Japan and Italy will collaborate most closely for a victorious conclusion of the war for the purpose of bringing about the new order in agreement with the tripartite pact concluded by them on September 27, 1940.

4. This agreement becomes effective immediately after signing.

When the Fuehrer finished speaking, a thundering applause gave witness of the enthusiastic welcome accorded his speech.

German Ambassador Releases Statement Expressing Joy Over New Axis Agreement

Reich Ambassador Eugen Ott, at 10:30 a.m. today released his official statement on the joining of Germany, along with Italy, in the great crusade to crush American ambitions for world domination, so successfully begun by the Japanese Empire. The full text is as follows:

"Germany, Italy and Japan, for years inseparably united in a close community of fate, have now become comrades in arms. In spite of intervening distances there can be no closer, more fateful and prouder alliance between our nations. When Japan declared war upon the United States, Germany's and Italy's participation in this war was a matter of course.

"Shoulder to shoulder, our nations are from now on fighting their rightful war against the Anglo-Saxon greed for world domination. Yesterday, they solemnly pledged themselves not to lay down their arms until their united strength had definitely crushed their common enemies and opened the road for the establishment of a new, just and natural order in the West as well as in the East.

"We, who for years have been standing in the front line of German-Japanese friendship, who know the Japanese people closely and have shared their joys and sorrows in the past, are filled with pride and happiness over the decisions and achievements of the last few days.

"In the tremendous struggle which is now spreading all over the globe, two irreconcilable worlds are facing each other. Young and vigorous nations, inspired by the greatness and justice of their cause, have closed their ranks against outmoded, rotten systems; death defying courage and a fanatic spirit of sacrifice are facing wealth and material abundance; vitality and confidence in the future are opposed to a stubborn clinging to the fruits of past injustices.

"Our enemies now have the world war which they have relentlessly planned, fanned and prepared. They have it in all corners of their gigantic realms at the same time and with the same vigor and thoroughness. We owe it above all to the unshakable firmness of the German-Japanese-Italian front that the timing of this world conflagration which they had prepared, has escaped their control. Our peoples and Governments did not want this war. It was forced upon them by a few irresponsible and ambitious demagogues against the will and in disregard of the fate of their own people. However, names like Ebn Emael and Pearl Harbor may serve as a flaming testimony to our people's ability to conduct a war, to fight it out and to win it.

"Just as the daring Japanese fliers in the course of a few minutes won a brilliant victory over the British battleship Prince of Wales, the latest and proudest product of unlimited material resources and a symbol of the Anglo-Saxon presumption to rule the waves, our young peoples will irresistibly advance and definitely overthrow a world of greed and unjust accumulation of power and wealth."

Major-General Ott, German Ambassador to Japan, will proceed to the Yasukuni Shrine at 11 a.m. today to pay respect to the souls of those who died in the present war with the United States and Britain.

The German Ambassador will also call on Lieutenant-General Kenichi Oshima, father of Japanese Ambassador to Berlin Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, this afternoon to express his congratulation for the conclusion of the new agreement of Japan, Germany and Italy.

U.S. Aid for Chiang? It's Other Way Now

(Continued From Page 1)

Fortresses," the United States Defense authorities are hastily carrying out reorganization of the badly shattered bomber force, according to a New York cable received here today.

William Knudsen, Director of Office Production Management, today disclosed that the United States aircraft industries hope to attain a production figure of a thousand bombers per month, the report said.

Meanwhile, the United States Government has decided automatically to requisition all imports immediately upon their arrival in the United States, the report said.

New York Harbor Mined

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 11.—The harbor of New York has been mined as a precaution against possible invasion from the Atlantic, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to a dispatch from Washington.

Joint Defense Seen

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 10.—Despite its neutral stand, Argentina is negotiating a plan of joint defense, involving all the Pan American republics, most of which have followed the United States lead in declaring war on Japan, it was learned here today.

The Argentine Republic reportedly would regard the South American nations which have already declared war as non-belligerents.

It is believed that Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Argentine Foreign Minister, will confer shortly with Manuel Gunaidan, Chilean Foreign Minister, on a modification of the treaty of 1881, which prohibits the fortification of the Straits of Magellan.

7-Day Week Pushed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 11.—William S. Knudsen, Director-General of the Office of Production Management, today declared at a press conference at Washington that a seven-day week in the United States armament industry, as advocated by President Roosevelt, is being pushed for immediate observance.

West Coast Radio Silent

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 11.—All radio stations in California between Santa Barbara and San Diego have been closed at the request of the United States Government, it was reported here from New York today.

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Japanese Press Comments

Friday, December 12

NICHI NICHI—New Agreement Among Japan, Germany and Italy
ASAHI—Creation of a New Order
YOMIURI—New Three Power Agreement

The following are translations of editorial comments appearing in the Japanese newspapers. The articles are translated for information. The opinions expressed are those of the journal named at the head of each article, and their publication here does not imply approval or disapproval on the part of the Japan Times and Advertiser.

New Agreement Among Japan, Germany, and Italy

NICHI NICHI

A new agreement has been concluded among Japan, Germany, and Italy. At the same time, Germany and Italy have declared war against the United States. Thus the three countries, partners in the Tripartite Alliance, have established a common front.

Japan has declared war against America and Britain at the same time. The reason for Japan's action was that these two countries stand in the way of the materialization of Japan's program of constructing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Germany and Italy have been battling against Britain. In order to bring Britain to its knees it will be necessary to defeat the United States which has been aiding the British war effort, and without whose assistance it would be impossible for Britain to resist the Axis Powers effectively much longer. The German and Italian declarations of war on America means that the battle of Britain has begun in earnest. The United States, which has already suffered great losses in the conflict with this country, finds itself confronted with the necessity of fighting on another line which has been established by Germany and Italy.

The new agreement among Japan, Germany, and Italy stipulates that any one of the signatory countries will not make a separate peace with either America or Britain. The three countries have determined to cooperate in the establishment of a new world order. It is but natural that they should have established a common front against the countries which would resist the effort to set up a new world order. There must be the closest ties of cooperation among the three countries at least until the British and American influences have been driven from Asia and Europe. Japan has already dealt a crippling blow against the American and British naval forces in the Far East. Reports from Britain tell of the British beginning to fear a Japanese attack against India. We anticipate increased Italian naval activity in the Mediterranean and increased activities in the Atlantic on the part of the German navy.

In this connection a neutral observer has said with truth that the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the United States marks an important step toward the construction of a new world order. Evidently this particular observer has no doubt of a final Japanese victory in the conflict with the United States. The remarks of this observer remind us of the statement issued by the British Government to the effect that it would be absolutely impossible to defeat this through the application of economic pressure.

Creation of a New Order

ASAHI

It was quite a proper and timely step that the Tripartite Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy has been all the more strengthened with a new pact on December 11 which pledged that these three countries will execute a common war against the United States and Britain, and that they will not conclude armistice or peace with either the United States or Britain without complete understanding among the three countries. It was also decided on that occasion that the three countries will, even after the termination of war in their victory, most closely cooperate for the purpose of realizing a new order of the world.

The new agreement among the three Powers is a pledge that after their termination of war in their victory Germany and Italy will create a new order in Europe or the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, while Japan will do the same in the Pacific, and that they will most closely cooperate in achieving these objectives. It was also natural in view of the quality of the agreement that it was decided on that the new agreement will remain in force as long as the Tripartite Pact of September 27, 1940 is in force.

Needless to say, the most importance will be attached to the second and third articles, in which it was agreed that no separate peace will be made without an understanding among Japan, Germany and Italy, and that Germany, Italy and Japan will establish a new order in Europe and that in East Asia.

Forced by the United States and Great Britain to accept the challenge, each of the nations, Japan, Germany and Italy are waging wars in order to secure its respective sphere of living.

Again it must be said that the strengthening of the Three Power Pact is a very proper step under the current situation.

On the basis of a complete agreement of views and understanding, Japan, Germany and Italy have made a fresh start for construction of new orders in East Asia and Europe.

New Three Power Agreement

YOMIURI

A new agreement has been reached between Japan, Germany and Italy in addition to the existing Three Power Pact, with the declaration by Japan of war against the United States and Great Britain as a turning point.

Article I of the agreement is the declaration by the three nations that their common enemies are the United States and Great Britain, while article 2 of the agreement is the three Powers' determination to accomplish the overthrow of the United States and Great Britain. Article 3 is the reaffirmation of the Three Power Pact.

The Three Power Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy is not a selfish one aimed at the mutual exploitation, which has featured the international relations in the past. The Pact is the product of the intention of Japan to relieve Asiatic peoples from the yoke of the white peoples and that of Germany and Italy to break through the oppression by the Anglo-Saxon to establish a new order in Europe.

To put it in another way, the Three Power Pact is one which is based upon spiritual elements. Therefore, there would be no room for doubt as to faith on the part of the three nations, if the new agreement had not article 3 to the effect that the three nations will not make a separate peace with the enemies without complete understanding between themselves.

However, as there is a strategy of destroying individually in the war, there is a tactics of destroying individually in the diplomatic warfares. Such a diplomacy as to make one enemy fight with another enemy is the favorite tactics of Great Britain and the United States.

In the Japanese-American negotiations, the United States tried to induce Japan to alienate from Germany and Italy by suggesting that it would meet demands of Japan in other fields. With the selfish conception of democratic nations, they cannot understand the intention of Japan and the spiritual combination between Japan, Germany and Italy.

It is recalled that Great Britain circulated rumors concerning the German-British peace at the initial stage of the European war at which delicate relations existed between the three nations. The intention of Britain to circulate rumors of this sort undoubtedly aimed at the prevention of third Powers from participating in the Three Powers Pact.

As a result of the declaration by Japan of war against the United States and Great Britain, wider part of the globe are to be involved in the war. So far as the three nations are concerned, it is impossible for Great Britain and the United States to set them at variance. But there will be many cases where British and American tactics bring about bad influences upon relations of these three Powers with third Powers. Article 2 of the agreement is the three Powers' declaration to the world in preparation for American and British malicious activities.

News in Brief

Donations Pour In

A great number of people are calling at the War and Navy Ministries in successive waves to express their patriotism in the form of monetary donations as part of national defense fund since the start of hostilities with the United States and Great Britain. On Thursday alone, the money donated to the War Ministry totaled ¥675,850. While the Navy Ministry received ¥692,066 from those patriots who called at the Ministry on that day. Among the visitors who made monetary contributions are found even the names of nationals of the Axis Powers.

Stress Air Defense

The Air-Defense Spirit Strengthening Lecture Meeting will be held under the joint auspices of the Tokyo Municipality, the Metropolitan Police Board and the Dai-Nippon Air-Defense Association at the Public Hall, Hibiya Park Thursday, December 16, beginning at 1 p.m. Speeches will be delivered by Premier General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Lieutenant-General Asazaburo Kobayashi of the Air Defense Headquarters, the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board Sachio Tomeoka, Mayor Tomejiro Okubo, and others.

Letters Also Sent

Since Japan's declaration of war upon the United States and Great Britain, Monday, the Navy Ministry has been flooded with letters of encouragement, of thanks for wonderful war achievements by naval forces, from all over the country and even from Japanese residing abroad. Among 623 letters reaching the Ministry up to Thursday are found even letters in which the senders are desirous of volunteering in the Navy and Army, says the Ministry.

Shrine Fetes Slated

In order to report the proclamation of the declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain to the 11,000 shrines all over the country, extraordinary grand festivals shall be held shortly, it was notified Thursday to the shrine authorities by the Shinto Ritual Board of the Home Ministry through the prefectural governors.

To Honor Lighthouse Men

A way to promoting lighthouse keepers to the rank of "Kotokan" was opened Thursday as a result of the new system instituted by the Communications Ministry. The first ones who will be promoted to the rank are: Shosuke Kito in the Leased Territory of Kuantung and Yoshiro Taguchi of Aomori Prefecture each of whom is reported to have been in the service as a lighthouse keeper for more than 30 years.

Drowned Body Found

A dead body of a man of the age of about 35 was discovered about 5 a.m. Wednesday drowned in the gully-drain in front of Meidai Station on the Teito Electric Line, located at Matsubara, Setagaya-ku. The dead body is described as in khaki trousers and 5 shaku 5 sun in height, according to the Setagaya police who conducted the post-mortem examination.

Foundry Burns Down

A casting foundry owned by Rikisuke Sankawa of Nishi-Rokugo, Kamata-ku, was reduced to ashes as a result of a fire which started in early hours of Thursday. No casuality has been reported. The cause of the outbreak of the flames is being investigated by the police.

Listening to Fuehrer's Voice

Major-General Eugen Ott, Reich Ambassador to Japan, was among the many, the world over, who eagerly drank in the message delivered by Chancellor Adolf Hitler on the occasion of Germany's declaration of war against America on Thursday.

Naval Wins Named Battles of Hawaii, And Malay Coast

Commemorating the glorious victory gained by the Imperial Naval Fleet under the command of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto in its attack of the American naval base at Pearl Harbor on the very first day of the Japanese-American War when the United States battleships West Virginia and Oklahoma, the aircraft carrier Enterprise and others were sunk, the Imperial Navy has decided to call it officially "The Battle of Hawaii."

It has also been decided to designate the victory in commemoration of the historic sinking of the flagship of the British Far Eastern Fleet, the 35,000-ton Prince of Wales, and the 32,000-ton battleship Repulse on December 10 off the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula, as "The Battle of the Malay Coast."

Reich Had No Recourse But War in Europe As Opponents Trampled on Hitler's Offers

Aggressive and Imperialistic Aims of 'Democracies' Fully Revealed—All Proposals for Amicable Settlement Seen Spurned

Germany's enemies maintain today that Adolf Hitler is the greatest disturber of peace known to history, that he threatens every nation with sudden attack and oppression, that he has created a terrible war machine in order to cause trouble and devastation all around him. At the same time they intentionally conceal an all-important fact: they themselves drove the Leader of the German people finally to draw the sword. They themselves compelled him to seek to obtain at last by the use of force that which he had been striving to gain by persuasion from the beginning: the security of his country. They did this not only by declaring war on him on September 3, 1939, but also by blocking the path step for step for seven years to any peaceful discussion with them.

The attempts repeatedly made by Adolf Hitler to induce the governments of other states to collaborate in a reconstruction of Europe are interwoven like an ever-recurring pattern in his line of conduct since the commencement of his work for the German Reich. But these attempts were wrecked every time by reason of the fact that nowhere was there any willingness to give them due consideration, because the evil spirit of the Great War still prevailed everywhere, because in London and Paris and in the capitals of the Western Powers' vassal states there was only one fixed intention: to perpetuate the power of Versailles.

Proofs Shown

A rapid glance at the most important events will furnish incontrovertible proof for this statement.

When Adolf Hitler came to the fore, Germany was as gagged and as helpless as the victors of 1918 wanted her to be. Completely disarmed, with an army of only 100,000 men solely intended for police duties within the country, she found herself within a tightly closed ring of neighbors all armed to the teeth and leagued together. To the old enemies in the West, Britain, Belgium and France, new ones were artificially created and added in the East and the South: above all Poland and Czechoslovakia. A quarter of the population of Germany were forcibly wreched from their mother country and handed over to foreign powers. The Reich, mutilated on all sides and robbed of every means of defense, could become at any moment the helpless victim of some repacious neighbor.

Then it was that Adolf Hitler for the first time made his appeal to the common sense of the other powers. On May 17, 1933, a few months after his appointment to the office of Reichskanzler, he delivered a speech in the German Reichstag, from which we extract the following passages:—

"... Germany would also be perfectly ready to disband her entire military establishment and destroy the small amount of arms remaining to her, if the neighboring countries will do the same thing with equal thoroughness.

... Germany is also entirely ready to renounce all aggressive weapons of every sort if the armed nations, on their side, will destroy their aggressive weapons within a specified period, and if their use is forbidden by an international convention.

... Germany is at all times prepared to renounce offensive weapons if the rest of the world does the same. Germany is prepared to agree to any solemn pact of non-aggression because she does not think of attacking but only of acquiring security."

Aggravations Continued

No answer was received. Without paying any heed the others continued to fill their arsenals with weapons, to pile up their stores of explosives, to increase the numbers of their troops. At the same time the League of Nations, the instrument of the victorious powers, declared that Germany must first pass through a period of "probation" before it would be possible to discuss with her the question of the disarmament of the other countries. On October 14, 1933, Hitler broke away from this League of Nations with which it was impossible to come to any agreement. Shortly afterwards, however, he came forward with a new proposal for the improvement of international relations. This proposal included the following six points:

1. Germany receives full equality of rights.
2. The fully armed States undertake amongst themselves not to increase their armaments beyond their present level.
3. Germany adheres to this agreement, freely undertaking to make only so much actual moderate use of the equality of rights granted to her as will not represent a threat to the security of any other European power.
4. All States recognize certain obligations in regard to conducting war on humane principles, or to the elimination of certain weapons for use against the civilian population.
5. All States accept a uniform general control which will watch over and ensure the observance of these obligations.
6. The European nations guarantee one another unconditional maintenance of peace by the conclusion of non-aggression pacts, to be renewed after 10 years.

Following upon this a proposal was made to increase the strength of the German army to 300,000 men, corresponding to the strength required by Germany "having regard to the length of her frontiers and the size of the armies of her neighbors", in order to protect her threatened territory against attacks. The defender of the principle of peaceable agreement was thus now trying to accomodate himself to the unwillingness of the others to disarm by expressing a desire for a limited increase of armaments for his own country. An exchange of notes, starting from this and continuing for years, finally came to a sudden end with an unequivocal "no" from France. This "no" was moreover accompanied by tremendous increases in the armed forces of France, Britain and Russia.

Compelled to Act

In this way Germany's position became still worse than before. The danger to the Reich was so great that Adolf Hitler felt himself compelled to act. On March 16, 1939, he reintroduced conscription. But in direct connection with this measure he once more announced an offer of agreements of an extensive nature, the purpose of which was to ensure that any future war would be conducted on humane principles, in fact to make such a war practically impossible by eliminating destructive armaments. In his speech of May 21, 1935, he declared:—

"The German Government are ready to take an active part in all efforts which may lead to a practical limitation of boundless armaments. They regard a return to the former idea of the Geneva Red Cross Covention as the only possible way to achieve this. They believe that first there will be only the possibility of a gradual abolition and outlawry of weapons and methods of warfare which are essentially contrary of the Geneva Red Cross Convention which is still valid.

Just as the use of dumdum bullets was forbidden and, on the whole, thereby prevented in practise, so the use of other definite arms should be forbidden and prevented. Here the German Government have in mind all those arms which bring death and destruction not so much to the fighting soldiers as in the first instance to women and children as non-combatants.

The German Government consider as erroneous and ineffective the idea of doing away with airplanes while leaving the question of bombing open. But they believe it possible to proscribe the use of certain arms as contrary to international law and to excommunicate those nations still using them from the community of mankind—its rights and its laws.

Here also they believe that gradual progress is the best way to success. For example, there might be prohibition of the dropping of gas, incendiary and explosive bombs outside the real battle zone. This limitation could then be extended to complete international outlawry of all bombing. But so long as bombing as such is permitted, any limitation of the number of bombing planes is questionable in view of the possibility of rapid substitution.

Should bombing as such be branded as a barbarity contrary to international law, the construction of bombing airplanes will soon be abandoned as superfluous and of no purpose. If, through the Geneva Red Cross Convention, it turned out possible as a matter of fact to prevent the killing of a defenseless wounded man or prisoner, then it ought to be equally possible to forbid, by an analogous convention, and finally to stop, the bombing of equally defenseless civilian populations.

Agreeable to Limitations

In such a fundamental way of dealing with the problem, Germany sees a greater reassurance and security for the nations than in all pacts of assistance and military conventions.

The German Government are ready to agree to any limitation which leads to abolition of the heaviest arms, especially suited for aggression. Such are, first, the heaviest artillery, and, secondly, the heaviest tanks. In view of the enormous fortifications on the French frontier such international abolition of the heaviest weapons of attack would ipso facto give France 100 per cent security.

Germany declares herself ready to agree to any limitation whatsoever of the calibre-strength of artillery, battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats. In like manner the German Government are ready to accept any international limitation of the size of warships. And finally they are ready to agree to limitation of tonnage for submarines, or to their complete abolition in case of international agreement.

And they give the further assurance that they will agree to any international limitation or abolition of arms whatsoever for a uniform space of time."

This time also Hitler's declarations did not find the least response. On the contrary, France made an alliance with Russia in order to increase her preponderating influence on the Continent still further, and to augment the pressure on Germany from the East to a gigantic degree. In view of the very evident destructive intentions of his opponents, Adolf Hitler was therefore obliged to take new measures to ensure the safety of the German Reich. On March 3, 1936, he occupied the Rhineland, which had been without military protection since Versailles, and thus closed the wide gate through which the Western neighbor could carry out an invasion. Once again he followed the defensive step which he had been obliged to take with a liberal appeal for general reconciliation and for the settlement of all differences. On March 31, 1936, he formulated the following peace plan:

Peace Plan Offered

1. In order to give the future agreements securing the peace of Europe the character of inviolable treaties, those nations participating in the negotiations do so only on an entirely equal footing and as equally esteemed members. The sole compelling reason for signing these treaties can only lie in the generally recognized and obvious practicability of these agreements for the peace of Europe, and thus for the social happiness and economic prosperity of the nations.

2. In order to abbreviate the period of uncertainty in the economic interests of the European nations, the German Government propose a limit of four months for the first period up to the signing of the pacts of non-aggression guaranteeing the peace of Europe.

3. The German Government give the assurance not to add any reinforcements whatsoever to the troops in the Rhineland during this period, always provided that the Belgian and French Governments act in the same way.

4. The German Government give the assurance not to move during this period the troops at present stationed in the Rhineland closer to the Belgian and French frontiers.

5. The German Government propose the setting up of a commission composed of the two guarantor Powers, Britain and Italy, and a disinterested third neutral power, to guarantee this assurance to be given by both parties.

6. Germany, Belgium and France are each entitled to send a representative to this Commission. If Germany, France, or Belgium think that for any particular reason they can point to a change in the military situation having taken place within this period of four months, they then have the right to inform the Guarantee Commission of their observations.

7. Germany, Belgium and France declare their willingness in such a case to permit this Commission to make the necessary investigations through the British and Italian military attaches, and to report thereon to the Powers participating.

8. Germany, Belgium and France give the assurance that they will bestow the fullest consideration to the objections arising therefrom.

9. Moreover the German Government are willing on a basis of complete reciprocity with Germany's two western neighbors to agree to any military limitations on the German western frontier.

10. Germany, Belgium and France and the two guarantor Powers agree to enter into negotiations under the leadership of the British Government at once or, at the latest, after the French elections, for the conclusion of a 25-years non-aggression or security pact between France and Belgium on the one hand, and Germany on the other.

11. Germany agrees that Britain and Italy shall sign this security pact as guarantor Powers once more.

12. Should special engagements to render military assistance arise as a result of these security agreements, Germany for her part declares her willingness also to enter into such engagements.

13. The German Government hereby repeat their proposal for the conclusion of an air-pact to supplement and consolidate these security agreements.

14. The German Government repeat that should the Netherlands so desire they are willing to include that country too in this West-European security agreement.

(To Be Continued)

Eye-Witness Account of Japanese Sinking Of British Gun-boat Peterel Described

Eye-witness accounts of the sinking of the British gun-boat Peterel and the unconditional surrender of the United States gun-boat Wake, both at Shanghai, were told by Commander Inaho Otani, naval attache at Shanghai, who handed notes of the Japanese Navy's advices for surrender, and were printed by the Asahi Thursday. The story, cabled from Shanghai to the paper, is as follows:

"A steam launch carrying us left the side of a certain warship toward the Whangpoo River at 5:15 a.m. on December 8. Searchlights from the warship led the steam launch forward. We passed over the United States gun-boat Wake in about seven minutes we left the warship. Sentinels on board the gun-boat were looking on us, as if they knew nothing about our mission. Our steam launch came alongside the Peterel's starboard at 5:25 a.m. We asked a sentinel to call the captain of the gun-boat for us. A lieutenant on board the gun-boat came over to meet us. He wore overcoat on his bed clothing and had a woolen cap.

"When we came over to the deck, I asked him to light up the fore deck. He did as I asked. Then, I told him that I called at the ship as messenger of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China. I lost no time in handing over to him a letter of surrender. In calm attitude, the lieutenant read it over two or three times. He told me that the commander of the gun-boat was ashore and asked me to call him up by telephone. I told him then that any officer during the absence of commander should be responsible for all matters about the ship. He answered 'yes.' I approached him to make a ready answer on your own judgment. Again, he asked me whether I recognize members of the officers and sailors stay on board.

"I answered that such a matter made no sense at this moment and urged him to say 'yes' or 'no' right away. And by the way I advised him that resistance was useless and hoped that he answer 'yes' for the peace of Shanghai. For some minutes he was pondering and then he opened his mouth and complacently answered 'I say no.' I told him that I understood him well and parted with handshaking.

"As a matter of courtesy among sailors, he ought to see me off at the gangway, but, without doing this, he suddenly turned off and was supposed to have been making preparations for opening fire. We remained on board for about eight minutes. Hardly had our steam launch left the Peterel than we shot two red signal bullets. In another moment a certain warship opened its gun fire and its bullets exploded on the fore deck of the Peterel. Our steam launch miraculously came back to the warship."

From TAIWAN To KARAFUTO

Factories Encourage Marriage

At the request of the Educational Department Chief of the Osaka Prefectural Office, some 70 leading factories are encouraging marriages among their young employes of both sexes. The efforts for increasing the population will be further continued by the office with the cooperation of various quarters including the city, town and village authorities.

Governor First to Buy

The Governor of Nara Prefecture was the first one in the prefecture to have purchased national bonds the other day when the savings encouragement campaign was in full swing, says a report reaching here from Nara.

No Bad Pastes

No complaints will be heard any longer of bad quality paste in offices of the country as the Osaka Municipal Industry Research Institute claims that excellent substitute for Arabic gum was completed recently by a researcher of the institute.

Taking Down Monument

With the declaration of war upon the United States and Great Britain a campaign was started by some citizens of Yokosuka to withdraw a monument erected on the shore of Kurigahama in commemoration of the landing there of Commodore Perry.

Teacher's Soldiers

The 348 young men's school principals in Osaka were soldiers for four days beginning December 6 during which time they were given strict military training. They intend to improve their schools with the aid of experience they had in their barracks.

Ski for Health

In Kyoto policy-holders of the health insurance will be granted this winter a privilege of using skis provided by the Prefectural Health Insurance Section for promoting the health of the insured. The Kyoto Skiers League which support the project decided to detail its members for training beginners every Sunday, the first and 15th day of the month.

Meals ¥1.50 Per Month

The 79 national schools in Osaka have commenced recently providing the pupils with their noon meals prepared at the school kitchen. Ample and nutritious meals cost each pupil only ¥1.50 a month, say the school authorities.

Paper Films for Magic Lantern

Paper films for the magic lantern were invented by three teachers of a national school in Tokyo. The films are of Japanese paper or paraffin paper made transparent through special processes devised by the teachers. For the utilizing of the magic lantern with the new films in the field of propaganda, the Magic Lantern Culture Society was organized through the good offices of Baron Tateo Yamakawa.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATERS

Kabukiza—Kikugoro Onouye and other principal kabuki players performance in "Onshu Ijo" or "Beyond Obligation and Revenge" and four other plays. From Nov. 30 (Sunday). Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Tokyo Gekijo—Shochiku Kateigeki. A groupe of Comedians in Osaka, performance; "Grandmother" and three other comedies. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Meijiza—The Shinsei Shimpa, A groupe of popular actors and actresses headed by Shotaro Hanayagi, performance in "San-san-do" or "The Mountain Approach to a Tombyard" and two other plays. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 2 p.m.

Tokyo Takarazuka Gekijo—Shinkoku-geki Theatrical Troupe Performance, starting December 3 with matinee on Sundays until December 25; "Sekishuni Ikiru" or "One Armed Soldier", "Benkei, A Great Warrior" and "Shanghai". Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Yurakuza—Geijutsuza Dramatic company, headed by Yaeko Mizutani performance in "Ryobo" or "Matron" and two other plays. From December 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Shimbashi Embujo—Osaka Bunrakuza Marionette performance in "Suzuga Mori," and four other kabuki dramas. Curtain rises at 4 p.m. From November 29.

MOVIES

"Fanny Elssler"—A Ufa Film, Towa-Shoji G. K. Presentation, Starring Lilian Harvey and Willy Birgel. Hogakuza, Taishokan (Asakusa), Musashinokan (Shinjuku).

"Ein Lied geht um die Welt,"—A German Picture, starring Joseph Schmidt, Victor de Kova and Charlotte Ander. Hibiya Gekijo. Dec. 12-19.

"Der Kosak und die Nachtigall,"—A German Music Picture, featuring Jarmila Novotna, Ivan Petrovich, Gerda Marus and Rudolf Klein-Rogge. Hibiya Eiga Gekijo. Dec. 12-19.

ART EXHIBITIONS

The 3rd Seisei-Kai Paintings, Kikuya Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 9-14.

Chuo and Nippon Universities Medical Dept. painting hobby students' works joint exhibition, Kinokuniya Gallery, Ginza. Till December 12.

The New Century Art Association Paintings, Seijusha Gallery, Ginza. Till Dec. 13.

DEPT. STORE EXHIBITIONS

Yoneko Sayeki one-woman show, Shiseido Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 11-14.

Sogenkai Paintings, Mitsukoshi, Nihonbashi. Till December 13.

Kakuji Ishikawa one-man show, Takashimaya, Nihonbashi. Dec. 10-14.

Yeiji Yoshida ceramic sculptures on 'the horses', Mitsukoshi, Nihonbashi. Till Dec. 12.

Present Japanese masters' works on "Flowers and Birds," Takashimaya, Nihonbashi. Dec. 10-14.

NOH PLAY

The Kenno Society Noh Plays, Umewaka Noh Stage, No. 343, 6-chome, Kitashinagawa, Shinagawa-ku. December 13, from 3 p.m.

DANCE RECITALS

"Peer Gynt," ballet based on a story by Henrik Ibsen, Japanese version by Masao Kusuyama, music by Grieg, arranged by Goro Sudo. Ballet Presentation by Ichiro Miki and Tokyo Ballet Theater. Accompaniment by Tokyo Ballet Theater Orchestra; conductor: Akira Suzuki. Soloists: Miss Itoko Hoshide, violin; Miss Teiko Sugimura, harp; vocal performances by Hideo Yoshida, Misao Suga, and Tokyo Vocal Music School Mixed Chorus, directed by Keisuke Shimoyakawa and Kenji Shimoyakawa. At National New Theater, Tsukiji, 6:30 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, December 17 and 18.

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Views and Reviews

Tokimune Spirit

(Continued From Yesterday)

It was 666 years ago that Kublai Khan sent his 40,000 army to Japan as the first Mongol Invasion of Japan. His army mixed with Chosen soldiers ravaged Iki and Tsushima islands and took to all sorts of violence. Japan opposed the invading army at Hakata, Kyushu, and put them to rout. The army strength then was about a quarter of that of the second invasion, which took place six years later. In the year following the first invasion the Mongol Dynasty sent its messengers to Kamakura with a very vigorous note persuading vassalage. Tokimune was red hot. These messengers were decapitated at Tatsunokuchi near Kamakura. Messengers came one after another, but each time Tokimune spurned the insolent note.

By this time, Tokimune changed his plan to invade Chosen at the head of the Japanese Army without waiting for this country to be invaded by Mongol China. He mobilized a large number of ships along the coasts of North Kyushu, Nagato and the San-in district, but, at the eleventh hour, he again changed his strategy and concentrated on coastal defense. Ominous forebodings flew first on Sino-Japanese relations. One year preceding the second invasion, Tokimune invited a famous Chinese Buddhist priest known in Japan as Bukko Kokushi. He came to Japan and became the chief priest of the Kencho Temple at Kamakura.

When Bukko was chief priest of the Hsinyu Temple at Taichow, Chekiang Province, of China at the age of 44, Mongol soldiers attacked the temple and committed looting and massacre. All priests barely escaped with their lives, but Bukko alone was complacent. He was seen sitting on the chair calmly. Mongol soldiers intimidated him but he refused to escape. Nothing daunted, Bukko told the invaders, "Very well, I may fall under a three-foot sword of Great Mongolia. To me, however, the sword may appear like lightning shooting spring wind". The Mongol soldiers could do no harm to this venerable priest.

The South Sung Dynasty, however, perished before the furious onset of the Mongols. Priest Bukko witnessed this. He thought Japan was the only country on earth worth while for propagation of Buddhist gospel and was glad to come to this country at Tokimune's invitation. On arrival at Kamakura he became Tokimune's spiritual adviser and military adviser. Bukko had a very minute knowledge of the national strength, armament and provisions of Mongol China.

Mongols Defeated

News was received day and night from North Kyushu of the threatening situation. Tokimune handled all important military affairs. When it was known to Tokimune that the Mongol army was on its way to Japan Tokimune appointed his most trusted marshal, Sanemasa Kanazawa, commander-in-chief of the defense force. Soldiers from the Kanto district were sent to North Kyushu at the same time. Carrying more than 160,000 soldiers in 4,400 large ships, one party from Korea and the other from the mouth of the Yangtze River, the Mongol army came laboriously to Kyushu over the Yellow Sea. The result was, as everyone knows, Japan's sweeping victory.

At the time of the first invasion, Mongol soldiers landed on Hakata and marched to the Daizai defense quarters. Tokimune defied the enemy to come ashore, as he was defended with the stone walls built over a distance of several miles. Japanese soldiers attacked Takanoshima, a small island off North Kyushu, where Kublai Khan's army and ships were entrenched, and staged fierce battles. The fact testified that Japan would not have been defeated without even a big typhoon which destroyed all the enemy ships in a single night.

The spirit to know enemy and self, not fearing any great country, with which Tokimune was gifted, was an outcome of harmonious blending of the Japanese samurai spirit and essence of Zen Buddhism through efforts of his father, Tokiyori. The greatness of Tokimune, who inherited his father's spiritual property, enabled the Japanese nation to tide over the great national catastrophe which confronted this country nearly 700 years ago. (Concluded.) (By Uko Washio in the Nichi Nichi)

Ginjiro Fujihara

Fate has ordained Ginjiro Fujihara to be exposed to mundane cares once more. The aged ex-Minister of Commerce and Industry and successful industrialist has been prevailed upon to emerge from his well-earned retirement and head the newly formed Industrial Establishments Corporation—an emergency official institution.

When the appointment was offered, Mr. Fujihara was devoting his time to the rearing of Fujihara Institute of Technology—his own creation and donation. To the school located at Hiyoshidai in the suburb of Tokyo he went out twice in a week by tram car, and there, to his supreme enjoyment, he mingled and chatted freely with his students. And no less attached were the boys who esteemed him as though he were their own fond father.

But to Mr. Fujihara's discomfiture, he was approached by Minister of Commerce and Industry Kishi, himself, who made an earnest appeal for his consideration of the new office. The solicitation was accompanied by Premier Tojo's personal persuasion and there was no other way out for him but to consent and meet squarely the requirements of the time.

When his appointment was first aired, there were talks that, cautious as he was, he might not readily consent. This, however, proved to be baseless fears. But more interesting than these speculations was the fact that the fighting force's progressive elements have again recognized his worthiness. And to his appreciation he saw clearly to it that he was to put in his bit to help ride over the present rough waves.

About Mr. Fujihara's personality let us hear what Mr. Kishi says, who was the Vice-Minister:

"You will not find many like Mr. Fujihara. He is daring, yet very scrupulous, extremely persevering, but full of deeds. Since he became Commerce and Industry Minister under the Yonai Cabinet his outlook seems to have undergone quite a change. His mind seems to have been entirely cleared of the old notion of a business man's self-interest. As prevalent in the business world, it is self-interest first and last; but to Mr. Fujihara it has become secondary to national interest."

Reliance in Kishi

As was stated, when Mr. Fujihara came to head the Commerce and Industry, Mr. Kishi was its Vice-Minister. While the former was a sort of an amateur coming in from the outside, the latter was to act as the real "boss." Whether these two could get along well was a matter of speculation. However, Minister Fujihara, on the occasion of his induction into office, spoke to the higher officials of the Ministry in the following manner:

"While I am State Minister I wish you to take Mr. Kishi as the 'Minister of Administration.' Since I am going to put him in charge of all the departmental affairs and I want you to listen to him and do as he directs."

Though this line of talk might be claimed as a political forestalling it was nevertheless effective to stabilize the minds of the officials. It was also amply sufficient to gain Mr. Kishi's full devotion. And no wonder that Mr. Kishi praises to the sky the high qualities of his former chief.

Now, to accept the office of the president of the corporation, it would be an ordeal on the part of Mr. Fujiwara. Where the financial matters of the corporation are in charge of the Finance Ministry, the financial arrangements with the idle establishments must be done through the corporation, and according to the wishes of the operators. Naturally ideas differ as between those who grew up as industrialists and those who belong to the financial clique. Should the operators abide by the financial men's advices there might develop occasions where their business could not be run properly. And the corporation must see to it that the business is conducted properly.

The least hitch in the running of the corporation can be expected so long as the Tojo Administration continues. As both Premier Tojo and Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi were responsible for the recent move of Mr. Fujihara, so must Finance Minister Kaya collaborate with them. He will see to it that Mr. Fujihara is accommodated to the utmost.

But, if perchance, any change should come to the present Cabinet, would time come for Mr. Fujihara to assert his own ideas as those of a full-grown industrialist? His answer would probably be "in the sense of commandeering" that it is not time to think about individual interests, but with clear conscience one must be determined to work for the country as a whole.

To Start Immediately

In this connection let us quote what Mr. Fujihara said at the Industrial Club on December 4:

"The corporation will open business shortly. Naturally the formal opening will be delayed, but we expect to start the actual work immediately. This is my style. All the formal procedures will be left with the proper authorities, but the actual business will begin right away. We are in line with the setting in motion of the corporation business without delay. What we do in a month now may well compare with what is done in a year at ordinary times. We intend therefore to save even a single day in our important work.

"The business of the corporation will be divided into two classes—active and passive. Under active work, it is our business to adjust and arrange quickly the supply of war materials, and for this purpose we shall put up new factories and hire them out to the operators. First we expect to build an aluminum factory. Next will be a bauxite manufactory since this material is no longer imported. Then we shall start on next. It is essential that we should go step by step. There needs no stressing that war materials have priority. As to the passive work, we are going to buy up all the idle factories. We intend to keep for future use those that have utility value but scrap those that have none and put them to use under the active work."

Perhaps more praiseworthy than his present assignment is his founding of the Fujihara Institute of Technology, as above referred to. This is his permanent contribution toward national culture and progress. It far out-distances those achievements of his as the building up of Oji Paper Company or his masterly stroke of increasing coal production during his administration as the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

He was a disciple of the late Yukichi Fukuzawa who made the Meiji education in economic line what it was, a great accomplishment. Though the present trend goes against the capitalism and liberalism of those days, the rise of the Meiji era owed, none the less, much to the Fukuzawa doctrines. Yet, if the great educator were alive today he would have turned his teachings to a just, suitable totalitarian economic education. By observing the ways of Mr. Fujihara's conduct, he seems not lacking an iota of foresight of his beloved teacher. And status quo is a term only applicable to those who, lacking initiative and foresight, want to cling to the old ways.

Our technical education, present as well as future, needs much reform. The paternalistic and bureaucratic methods of today are getting outmoded. In order to keep alive the individual's initiative and character, there is an urgent call for private schools to come into being under efficient management. And the Fujihara Institute of Technology fits into the picture. So it is Mr. Fujihara's mission, as Fukuzawa's economic student or succeeding him as a technical educator, that he should rear and leave behind him an undying cultural monument.

And it is hoped of the Government that even if Mr. Fujihara be busily kept in his executive work with the Industrial Establishment Corporation, it will not cause his interest and ardor to wane in his meritorious private undertaking.

NAZI PLANES SMASH SOVIET TANK UNITS

Large-Scale Fighting on in North Africa—Fascists Bomb Malta Base Again

Domei

BERLIN, December 11.—German troops yesterday inflicted severe losses on Soviet forces during local Soviet attacks on the eastern front, the High Command announced today.

The Luftwaffe supported German ground operations yesterday by blasting Soviet troop and tank concentrations as well as fortified positions and roads to the rear of Soviet lines, the communique said.

In North Africa, large scale military operations were said to have taken place yesterday.

A British cruiser and one destroyer were attacked by German and Italian aircraft yesterday and were damaged heavily off the North Africa coast, the communique said.

Malta Again Raided

Domei

ROME, December 11.—Italian aircraft formations last night bombed the British air and naval base at Valletta, Malta, the High Command announced today.

In North Africa, local fighting between Italian and British forces took place yesterday south and southwest of Tobruk, during which the Trento division destroyed 25 British tanks and numerous motorcars, the communique said.

Italian and German dive-bombers, meantime, blasted the Tobruk fortress, while German pursuit planes shot down five British machines in air combats, it was said.

During bombardment of Derna, Libya, yesterday by British warships, Italian torpedo planes scored torpedo hits on a medium size British cruiser, the communique said.

Victory Is Assured, Says Fascist Chief

(Continued From Page 1)

that the heavy blows which the United States suffered in the Pacific show "the stuff of which the soldiers of the country of the Rising Sun are made."

"I said it and you heard it that we have the privilege of marching with them," Premier Mussolini asserted.

"Now the Three Power Pact will be a powerful instrument of war and a guarantee of victory and tomorrow, it will be the creater of a just peace among nations.

"Italian men and women. Be once again worthy of this great hour.

"Victory will be ours," Premier Mussolini concluded.

U.S. Envoy Given Note

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 12.—The following official announcement was made in Berlin: Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop handed the U.S. Charge d'Affaires the following note:

"After the Government of the U.S.A., from the outbreak of the European war, conjured up by the British declaration of war on Germany on September 3, 1939, has most flagrantly violated all rules of neutrality and continuously made itself guilty of severest provocations against Germany it has finally started a military offensive. On September 11, 1941, the President publicly gave orders to the American Fleet as well as the American air force to fire upon every German warcraft without warning. In his speech dated October 27, 1941, President Roosevelt again most emphatically confirmed that this order was being enforced. In compliance with these orders American warcraft have systematically attacked German naval forces since the beginning of September this year. Thus, for instance, the U.S. destroyers Greer, Kearney, and Reuben James, have systematically opened fire upon German submarines. The American Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, has confirmed the fact that these American destroyers attacked German submarines. In addition, U.S. naval forces upon orders of their Government have treated German commercial vessels at the open sea in an illegal manner violating the international law by seizing them. The Reich Government, therefore, declares: Although Germany, on its part, kept strictly to the rules of international law in dealing with the U.S.A. throughout this present war, the Government of the U.S.A. which first started with open breaches of neutrality finally has commenced with belligerent acts against Germany. It thus practically created a state of war. The Reich Government, therefore, severs diplomatic relations with the U.S.A. and declares that under these circumstances, brought about by President Roosevelt, also Germany, commencing from today, is regarding itself to be in a state of war with the United States of America."

Detailed Report Awaited On Thai-Japan Alliance

(Continued from Page 1)

the assets have been frozen.

Asked if the freezing of assets was the same as declaration of war, Mr. Tsuchiya said Japan and America were not at war when the latter froze Japanese assets.

Mr. Tsuchiya added with a smile, "with abrogations of commercial treaties and freezing of assets, things are very complicated aren't they?"

Questioned about the several hundred Japanese who are being detained in America, according to reports received here this morning, Mr. Tsuchiya referred to what Mr. Hori said in his previous conference, that American and British nationals were being detained also in Japan, but the Japanese Government was taking full consideration of their protection and he thought the United States would do the same. He added that this was the natural and most ordinary thing for countries to do in time of war.

Wilds of Northern Canada Prove Source For Giant Deposits of Precious Radium

By Edgar Laytha

In 1930, there were in all the world only 300 grams of radium. It had taken 20 years to produce this store—about two thirds of a pound, avoirdupois. Priced at $70,000 a gram, it was worth $21,000,000. Comparatively few hospitals could afford to acquire radium, yet the production—35 grams a year—was not enough to meet the demand.

Now the world supply is 800 grams and the price is $25,000 a gram. Many more hospitals have radium, and the supply, though still inadequate to fill orders, is increasing by 150 grams a year.

One man is largely responsible for this beneficent change—Gilbert La Bine, explorer and prospector, whose vision and tenacity opened a new treasure trove in Canada's sub-Arctic wilderness. He is just turning 50. Son of a country doctor, he left home at 15 to go into the wilds. His brother Charles, a year younger, went with him. First they worked in the woods, but soon turned prospectors, caught by the fever of the great 1905 silver strike at Cobalt, 50 miles away. Too young to get licenses, they saved their wages and bought from two disappointed sourdoughs the privilege of prospecting under their papers. Gilbert La Bine made his first silver strike before he was 16, sold it for $5,000, found another in 10 months and refused $25,000 for it only to discover, when he tried to develop the property, that it wasn't rich enough to pay.

The La Bine brothers prospected all over the provinces. Gilbert was the explorer, Charles the businessman who scared up the money in Toronto or Montreal. For 20 years the mines Gilbert found and Charles financed made others rich, but the brothers kept only a small interest in them, putting all their money back into prospecting.

In 1913, Dr. W. G. Miller, a government geologist, lectured Canadian prospectors on the new ore, pitchblende, from which Mme. Curie extracted radium. He thought it ought to occur near cobalt deposits and therefore should be found in Ontario. He particularly urged his young friends the La Bines to look for it. Gilbert La Bine imported samples from Bohemia, and began a search for pitchblende with high hope. In 1916, hearing of a strike 250 miles east of Toronto, he raced to the scene by taxi, only to discover that the ore did not contain enough radium to make mining profitable. As the years passed his hope of discovering good ores faded.

In 1926, Gilbert made a real gold strike in Manitoba. Toronto went wild; shares in his "Eldorado Gold Mines, Ltd." sold like hot cakes. Early yields were sensational. Gilbert La Bine no longer slept under the open sky; he built a big house in Toronto. But after a year, Eldorado suddenly ran into low-grade ore. The brothers proposed that the mine be shut down and that the $200,000 in the treasury remain untouched. Gilbert La Bine would go prospecting at his own expense; when he found a new and better mine, the $200,000 would give it a start. The stockholders agreed.

Gilbert sat for hours in his study before the geological camp of Canada which almost covered one wall. He had prospected in the Hudson's Bay country, in British Columbia, in Manitoba, in Ontario. Where to go? One evening his small son climbed to his shoulder and pressed his hand on the highest point he could reach. "What's there?'" he demanded. He had laid his palm on Great Bear Lake.

La Bine began to study every scientific report, every survey party journal, every adventurer's tale about the Northwest Territories. One night, during the third week of his research, Mrs. La Bine was awakened by his shout, "I'll get it out! I'll get it out."

Then she had to listen while her husband excitedly read the report of a survey party which in 1900 had seen pink specks that looked like cobalt indications on the cliffs on Great Bear Lake. "Where there's cobalt, there's silver," he said.

La Bine sought out the one man who could help him. Leigh Brintnell, Canada's best bush flier, was the only pilot who had ever flown over Great Bear Lake's 12,000 square miles. Brintnell had given up wilderness flying; he was a well-paid airline executive. But he had known La Bine for years. He would go. But it would take two months to get Indians to dog-sledge gasoline to various caches along the route.

In August 1929, Brintnell landed La Bine on the ice on the western arm of the lake. Three weeks later, when a flier came back to pick him up, the prospector was discouraged. "There's copper here," he said, "but too low grade to pay for transportation."

When they took off La Bine asked the pilot to skim the shore once more, while he studied the rocks with field glasses.

Suddenly he cried out in excitement. "There—look!"

Even the pilot could see a cliff sprinkled with every imaginable color—blue, green, yellow, pink.

"I think I've found it," La Bine said. "There is certainly silver there, and cobalt, and gold. But a lone man can't possibly go over this difficult terrain. We'll come back. . . ."

In Toronto, La Bine had his troubles. Everybody thought mining in the Far North impossible. But at last La Bine found a partner in Charles St. Paul, an old friend and a veteran prospector. In April 1930, the two flew back to Great Bear with 1,600 pounds of provisions and equipment. Systematically they searched the coast, dragging their own toboggan, unable to get dogs. There were days when storm and cold kept them prisoners in the tent. Bad luck dogged them. St. Paul became snow-blind and lay for weeks in his sleeping bag, with aching, inflamed eyes. Gilbert kept on alone.

May became June; with knapsack and hammer Gilbert marched northward, toward a wilderness of cliffs within the Arctic Circle. And then a miracle was revealed to him. He came upon a highway of silver—a broad strip of native metal, wide as a two-way road and almost without impurities. With his hammer, La Bine got out pieces weighing 80 or 100 pounds. Further on he discovered other deposits, just as pure. The veins reached out indefinitely.

This discovery ranked with the greatest finds of the past 800 years. Beaming with joy Gilbert started back to his tent, his knapsack full of silver. About a mile from camp, the dazzling sunlight revealed the brilliant colors of a rocky promonotory—yellow, green and blue, pink and black. It was the cliff he had seen from the air. He counted the metals in the rock: cobalt, silver, gold, copper, bismuth . . . and suddenly reached for a black stone as big as a plum. It was pitchblende, the ore he had sought in vain for a decade. Nearby he found a second vein, a third, a fourth—all apparently of highest grade.

The sensational silver highway was nothing compared to this precious pitchblende. Even if it was not so rich as Mme. Curie's, which yielded a $70,000 gram of radium from eight tons of ore, it would still be worth mining and transporting from the Arctic Circle, La Bine reflected as he stood there.

"Fine day, isn't it?"

La Bine turned in amazement. A little man in a white caribou leather parka, with a gun, had suddenly materialized from nowhere. "I thought you were a bear," he explained, "I almost took a shot."

Nere Roberts, the little trapper, went back to La Bine's camp with him. St. Paul, recovered from his snow blindness, ran out to meet them. It was a long time before the three men went to sleep. And no wonder, for they had radium in their hands.

La Bine and St. Paul laid out a plan. Charles La Bine was expected soon. After he arrived with supplies and a crew of men, everyone should go to work with a pick, and mine ore for eight weeks. Roberts would go to the nearest fort and telegraph for a freight plane to take samples to testing laboratories. Meanwhile they would stake the most promising claims.

It was summer, 1930. By the next spring, they would have a good idea of the construction needed. By August 1931, they could sink a shaft and bring machinery up the Mackenzie River. The mine could be producing by the end of 1932.

It came out according to plan. Laboratory reports exceeded expectations. The mere samples were worth $50,000, though the radium would have to be coaxed out of the ore by an expensive process that nobody in Canada understood.

Before the autumn freeze-up, the two brothers flew out to raise money. Toronto feted them; the press printed fabulous stories of radium and silver on Great Bear Lake. But investors refused to be stampeded. Even the shareholders of the former "Eldorado Gold Mines, Ltd." accepted the new enterprise only after tedious negotiations. That put $200,000 at the La Bines' disposal. Who would furnish the other $300,000 needed?

Canadian investors will buy few mining stocks without a report from the Department of Mines. When such a report appeared, months later, its conclusions were discouragingly conservative. The brothers did not give up. They divided the continent between them, Charlie to get money in Canada, Gilbert in the United States. And at last, investors listened.

Speed was necessary when La Bine landed at Great Bear in the spring of 1931, for on this costly spot $500,000 might swiftly evaporate. Gilbert daringly flung hundreds of thousands into the scale. The Mackenzie River freight boats were too slow so he sent much of the ore out by plane. Workmen, machines and provisions were flown in. To pay the expenses of the mining crew Gilbert sold silver for cash.

That summer, the official who had been so cautious in his first report flew to Great Bear himself. His enthusiastic second report started a stampede to the scene. The next spring six planes made regular trips, with capacity loads of men and materials. By summer's end, 1932, over 100 tons of pitchblende, hiding radium worth $700,000, was piled up on the dock of the Eldorado camp. Gilbert had hoped to take the first gram of radium outside in his own hands. But 60 tons of chemicals, he learned, were necessary to extract a gram of radium from 10 tons of their pitchblende. It was far cheaper to ship the ore out than to try to refine it on the spot. La Bine sent it across the lake in freight boats; at the rapids on Great Bear River 50 Hare Indians, fed all the previous winter at La Bine's expense to build up their strength, carried the precious sacks over the eight-mile portage, and stowed them in scows on the Mackenzie River. From there the 3,500 mile journey, by water and rail, was easy.

The experimental period was over. What ore could be knocked out of the veins with a pick was exhausted, and now La Bine needed a mine. He uttered his wish, and the mine literally floated in on scows and river steamers. By the end of 1932 the mine at La Bine Point was producing. A million dollars' worth of high-grade pitchblende was already on hand. Now it was time to get radium.

Fundamentally the extraction process was open to anybody. But as the Belgians had perfected its use on an industrial basis, the Eldorado Gold Mines turned to them with an urgent request for help. The Belgians did not lift a finger.

The situation was acute. The mine at La Bine Point was working 24 hours a day. Over a million dollars lay piled up in rough sacks in an empty paint factory at Port Hope; order amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars from all parts of the British Empire and the United States, had been received. Buyers were ready to pay $70,000 a gram; and La Bine could not make delivery.

And then a hand reached across the sea.

Monsieur Marcel Pochon, the owner of a small radium refinery in France, read about the Canadians' difficulties. A pupil of the Curies, he said all radium men should work together to give their boon to the world. He himself had devised a new and even cheaper method of refining radium. Liquidating his factory, Pochon came to Canada with his entire equipment and began at once to transform the old Port Hope factory into a modern radium plant. He taught the Canadians how to get the radium out of the pitchblende with 33 chemical steps instead of 45.

That same year the Belgians lowered the price from $70,000 to $50,000 a gram. Pochon flew at once to La Bine Point and convinced himself that the mine could operate at the new price.

In 1933 Canada produced three grams of radium; in 1935 eight and a half grams.

Then the Belgians again lowered the price of radium, to $25,000.

This news was both crushing and inspiring. For Gilbert La Bine, a simple Canadian prospector, had tumbled the price of radium down. The drop was splendid from the humanitarian point of view. But how was he to produce radium for $25,000 a gram when the business was just able to come out with a whole skin at $50,000?

He was reassured when two new veins were tapped at the mine indicating new ore worth $10,000,000. It was phenomenal. But the ore was nowhere near as high grade as in the first years. It would require new machines at the mine, new means of transportation, and an entirely new refinery with a large ore capacity. For this, at least $3,000,000 as necessary—at once.

The price cut shocked shareholders and everybody in Toronto buttoned down his pockets. Rumors were circulated about a supposed Belgian secret reserve of several hundred grams of radium which could be dumped on the market at any time and any price. At this dark hour dynamic Harry Snyder, Chicago oil magnate, enlisted in the Canadian-Belgian radium war. Snyder, who had followed every step of La Bine's enterprise, bought a large block of shares himself, and he brought other customers from the oil business with him.

Eldorado, refreshed with funds, bought two new Diesel-powered vessels to bring out big loads of ore. It increased the working force at La Bine Point from 60 to 100 men, and deepened the mine 400 feet. The costly transportation of ore by air, abandoned years before, was resumed with the company's own plane of five tons' capacity, to get large quantities of concentrate as quickly as possible to the enlarged Port Hope refinery.

In 1937 Canadian production rose to 24 grams, and in 1938 leaped to a new high of 70 grams, twice what all the rest of the world produced. And now Eldorado is working on a yearly basis of 108 grams.

In 1937 Canada was unable to fill orders amounting to $500,000. In 1938, $800,000 worth of deliveries had to be put over to the following year. At the end of 1939 rush orders for more than a million dollars will have to wait. Canada is master of the radium market. But the price holds at $25,000. The La Bines do not believe anyone can produce for less, from any known deposit of ore.

Doctors and radiologists have dreamed of the day when the precious mineral could be distributed to meet needs throughout all the world. That is, of course, still a dream, but it is a dream which, because of the courage and preseverance of one Canadian prospector, has moved measurably closer to reality.

London Times Warns Stunned Britishers 'Better to Admit Japan's Navy Superior'

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 11.—Under the heading "Lessons of Defeat," the London Times in an editorial has warned Britishers who were still stunned by Japanese crushing naval victories, that "it would be better to face the facts and honestly admit the superiority of the Japanese Navy in Malayan waters," it was reported from London today.

Japan has taken the initiative, attacking Malaya, the Philippines and other scattered posts of the United States in the Pacific, and there is no doubt that Japan has gained brilliant victories in all her battles, the journal said.

Until we hear Prime Minister Winston Churchill's announcement, we must be careful and refrain from making any speculations, the London Times declared.

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SOVIET UNION HEARS JAPANESE VICTORIES

Particular Attention Given to Lightning Operations of Invincible Imperial Navy

By Toyoo Kuga
Domei Staff Correspondent

Domei

KUIBISHEV, December 11.—Belated reports from London and New York revealing the destructive blows the Japanese Imperial Navy and its air arm have inflicted on Britain and the United States swept over the entire Soviet Union.

Although the Democracies' reports were reserved in tone, particular attention was given to the lightning operations of the invincible Japanese navy and the formidable raids which have been carried out by the Japanese air armada over a far-flung battle front.

Traffic has frequently been blocked as crowds gather around radio loudspeakers in front of shops to listen to the latest news from the Pacific war zone.

As yet, the occupation of Guam and Wake Islands by the Japanese forces has not been reported here and not a single word of the sinking of the 31,800-ton United States battleship West Virginia has been mentioned.

Meantime, the Vlogskaya Kommuna today published the speech of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt's message. Two columns were devoted to the speeches of the two.

The entire Japanese Embassy staff listened with deep emotion the official results of the first days of the war as broadcasted from Tokyo at midnight.

Tatekawa Sees Vishinsky

Domei

KUIBISHEV, December 11.—Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, called on Mr. A. J. Vishinsky, Vice-President of the Sovnarkom, at the Foreign Office at 2:30 p.m. yesterday, it was revealed today.

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ALL BRAZIL NEWSPAPERS PRAISE JAPAN VICTORIES

Carried Photographs of British Battleships Prince of Wales, Repulse With Big Headlines

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 11.—News of the smashing Japanese victories at Singapore and Hawaii were impartially disclosed in all Brazilian newspapers today with photographs of the two British battleships, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, which were sunk off Malaya by Japanese aircraft.

Typical headlines were "Serious Blow for Pacific Strategy of Allies," by the Correio da Manha, "Without Navy Loss Japan Gains All Victories," by the O Jornal, and "Japan Gains Second Greatest Navy Victory in Her History," by the Diaro de Noticias.

All day yesterday, evening papers continued to arouse the admiration of the Brazilian people for Japan with reports of Japanese naval and air might.

Indians in Japan Rejoice

The Indian residents in Japan are greatly rejoicing over the remarkable war-results of Japan against the United States and Britain. The Indian Residents Association at Kobe Thursday sent a letter to Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, in which all Indians in Japan prayed for the decisive victory of the Asiatic Race against the United States and Britain.

Manchou to Share Fate To Establish New Order

(Continued from Page 1)

about 43,000,000 are firmly determined to cooperate in unity with Japan for prosecution of the holy war, in the light of the Imperial Rescript issued on December 8. The Manchoukuo people are firmly convinced that the day will come when the entire world will be favored in the light of the spirit of "Hakko-ichiu" and they are felicitating themselves on the brilliant war results gained by the Japanese forces in the past four days since declaration of war against the United States and Britain.

In the East various races of East Asia with Japan as the leader are inviting their own prosperity by destroying Britain and the United States while Germany and Italy in the West are now struggling for establishment of a new world order by giving a fatal blow to the Anglo-Saxon races. It is a turning point in the world history. At this juncture, Manchoukuo in national unity will cooperate with Japan for achievement of the objective of the holy war, thus contributing much to establishment of the projected world new order.

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